National Water Program Guidance

Office of Water

Fiscal Year 2009



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

April 2008

I. PROGRAM OFFICE: NATIONAL WATER PROGRAM

This *National Water Program Guidance* for fiscal year (FY) 2009 describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), states, and tribal governments will work together to protect and improve the quality of the Nation's waters and ensure safe drinking water. Within EPA, the Office of Water oversees the delivery of the national water programs, while the regional offices work with states, tribes, and others to implement these programs and other supporting efforts.

II. INTRODUCTION/CONTEXT

The *Guidance* describes the key actions needed to accomplish the public health and environmental goals established in the EPA *2006-2011* Strategic Plan. These goals are:

- Protect public health by improving the quality of drinking water, making fish and shellfish safer to eat, and assuring that recreational waters are safe for swimming;
- Protect and restore the quality of the Nation's fresh waters, coastal waters, and wetlands; and
- Improve the health of large aquatic ecosystems across the country.

III. WATER PROGRAM PRIORITIES

The Office of Water recognizes that EPA regional offices, states, and tribes need flexibility in determining the best allocation of resources for achieving clean water goals and safe drinking water at the regional, state, and tribal level. From a national perspective, however, EPA, states, and tribes need to give special attention in FY 2009 to the priority areas identified below:

- Support Sustainable Water Infrastructure;
- Improve Water Security and Preparedness;
- Contribute to the President's Wetlands Goals;
- Improve Water Monitoring;
- Restore Water Quality on a Watershed Basis; and
- Improve Achievement of Drinking Water Standards.

In addition, regional priorities support the National Water Program priorities and the Administrator's priorities and Action Plan. More information on these priorities is provided in the Introduction to this *Guidance*.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The *National Water Program Guidance* describes, in general terms, the work that needs to be done in FY 2009 to reach the public health and water quality goals that are identified in the EPA *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*. These public health and environmental goals are organized into 15 "subobjectives," and each of the subobjectives is supported by a specific implementation strategy that includes the following key elements:

- **Environmental/Public Health Results Expected:** Each subobjective strategy begins with a brief review of national goals for improvements in environmental conditions or public health, including national "targets" for progress in FY 2009.

- **Key Strategies:** For each subobjective, the key strategies for accomplishing environmental goals are described. The role of core programs (e.g. State Revolving Funds, water quality standards, discharge permits, development of safe drinking water standards, and source water protection) is discussed and a limited number of key program activity measures are identified. A comprehensive summary, listing all strategic target and program activity measures under each subobjective, is in *Appendix A*.

- **FY 2009 Targets for Key Program Activities:** For some of the program activities, EPA, states, and tribes will simply report progress accomplished in FY 2009 while for other activities, each EPA region has defined specific "targets" (*see Appendices A/D*). These targets are a point of reference for the development of more binding commitments to measurable progress in state and tribal grant workplans.

- **Grant Assistance:** Each of the subobjective strategies includes a brief discussion of EPA grant assistance that supports the program activities identified in the strategy. The National Water Program's approach to managing grants for FY 2009 is discussed in Part V of this *Guidance*.

- **Environmental Justice:** For FY 2009, the Office of Water is aligning the development of this *Guidance* with the development of EJ Action Plan. The National Water Program places emphasis on achieving results in areas with potential environmental justice concerns through two national EJ priorities that are covered by two subobjectives and other EJ water related elements.



V. MEASURES

The National Water Program uses three types of measures to assess progress toward the goals in the EPA *2006-2011 Strategic Plan:*

- Measures of changes in environmental or public health (i.e., "outcome measures");
- Measures of activities to implement core national water programs; and
- Measures of activities to restore and protect large aquatic ecosystems and implement other water program priorities in each EPA region.

In the process of developing the EPA *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*, EPA worked with interested parties to improve and streamline the measures of changes in public health and the environment. As part of this process, new goals and supporting measures were established for improving five additional large aquatic ecosystems that were not addressed in the previous *Strategic Plan* (i.e., Long Island Sound, South Florida, the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and the Pacific Islands). In the fall of 2006, EPA worked with states and tribes to streamline the number of National Water Program measures. EPA continued this work with states and tribes in the fall of 2007 to align and streamline more performance measures. The National Water Program will continue to engage states and tribes in 2008 in the Agency's performance measurement improvement efforts.

VI. TRACKING PROGRESS

The National Water Program will evaluate progress toward the environmental and public health goals described in the EPA *Strategic Plan* using four key tools:

- **National Water Program Performance Reports:** The Office of Water will use data provided by EPA regional offices, states, and tribes to prepare performance reports for the National Water Program at the mid-point and end of each fiscal year.

- **Senior Management Measures and Deputy Administrator Progress Reports:** The Office of Water reports to the Deputy Administrator the results on a subset of the *National Water Program Guidance* measures every six weeks and on a quarterly basis. In addition, headquarters and regional senior managers are held accountable for a select group of the *Guidance* measures in their annual performance assessments.

- **EPA Headquarters (HQ)/Regional Dialogues:** Each year, the Office of Water will visit up to four EPA regional offices and great waterbody offices to conduct dialogues on program management, grant management, and performance.

- **Program-Specific Evaluations:** In addition to looking at the performance of the National Water Program at the national level and performance in each EPA region, individual water programs will be evaluated periodically under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) program managed by the Office of Management and Budget. Additional evaluations will be conducted internally by program managers at EPA headquarters and regional offices; and externally by the EPA Inspector General, Government Accountability Office, and other independent organizations.

VII. PROGRAM CONTACTS

For additional information concerning this *Guidance* and supporting measures, please contact:

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This *FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance* and supporting documents are available at (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

I. INTRODUCTION

Clean and Safe Water Goals for 2011

The EPA *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*, published in October of 2006, defines specific environmental and public health improvements to be accomplished by 2011. With the help of states, tribes, and other partners, EPA expects to make significant progress toward protecting human health and improving water quality by 2011, including:

Protect Public Health

- **Water Safe to Drink:** maintain current high percentage of the population served by systems meeting health-based Drinking Water standards;
- **Fish Safe to Eat:** reduce the percentage of women of child-bearing age having mercury levels in their blood above levels of concern; and
- **Water Safe for Swimming:** maintain the currently high percentage of days that beaches are open and safe for swimming during the beach season.

Restore and Protect Fresh Waters, Coastal Waters, and Wetlands

- **Healthy Waters:** address an increasing number of the approximately 40,000 impaired waters identified by the states in 2002, with the goal of having at least 2,250 of these waters attain water quality standards fully by 2012;
- **Healthy Coastal Waters:** show improvement in the overall condition of the Nation's coastal waters while at least maintaining conditions in the four major coastal regions; and
- **More Wetlands:** build on the success of the President's Wetlands Initiative by continuing to increase the overall quantity and quality of the Nation's wetlands.

Improve the Health of Large Aquatic Ecosystems

Implement collaborative programs with other federal agencies and with states, tribes, local governments, and others to improve the health of large aquatic ecosystems including:

- Mexico Border waters
- Pacific Island waters
- the Great Lakes
- the Chesapeake Bay
- the Gulf of Mexico
- the Long Island Sound
- South Florida waters
- the Puget Sound
- the Columbia River

Purpose and Structure of this FY 2009 Guidance

This *National Program Guidance* defines the process for creating an "operational plan" for EPA, state, and tribal water programs for fiscal year 2009 (FY 2009). This *National Program Guidance* is divided into three major sections:

1. Subobjective Implementation Strategies: The EPA *Strategic Plan* addresses water programs in Goal 2 (i.e., "Clean and Safe Water") and Goal 4 (i.e., "Healthy Communities and Ecosystems"). Within these goals, there are 15 subobjectives that define specific environmental or public health results to be accomplished by 2009. This *Guidance* describes, for each subobjective, the increment of environmental progress EPA hopes to make in FY 2009 and the program strategies to be used to accomplish these goals.

The National Water Program is working with EPA's Innovation Action Council (IAC) to promote program innovations, including: 1) the National Environmental Performance Track Program (http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack/); 2) Environmental Management Systems (EMS) (http://www.epa.gov/ems/); and, 3) the Environmental Results Program (ERP) (http://www.epa.gov/permits/erp/index.htm). States and tribes may be able to use these or other innovative tools in program planning and implementation.

2. Water Measures: *Appendix A*, a comprehensive list of performance measures in the *Guidance*, includes three types of measures that support the subobjective strategies and are used to manage water programs:

- **"Outcome" Strategic Target Measures:** Measures of environmental or public health changes (i.e. outcomes) are described in the EPA *Strategic Plan* and include long-range targets for this *Guidance*. These measures are described in the opening section of each of the subobjective plan summaries in this *Guidance*.

- **National Program Activity Measures:** Core water program activity measures (i.e., output measures) address activities to be implemented by EPA and by states/tribes that administer national programs. They are the basis for monitoring progress in implementing programs to accomplish the environmental goals in the Agency *Strategic Plan*. Some of these measures have national and regional "targets" for FY 2009 that serve as a point of reference as EPA regions work with states tribes to define more formal regional "commitments" in the Spring/Summer of 2008.



- **Ecosystem Program Activity Measures:** These measures address activities to restore and protect large aquatic ecosystems and implement other water program priorities in each EPA region.

Over the past six years, EPA has worked with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to evaluate key water programs using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). This work included identifying measures of progress for each program. Most of the measures identified in the PART process are included in this *Guidance*.

3. Water Program Management System: Part V of this *Guidance* describes a three-step process for management of water programs in FY 2009:

- Step 1 is the development of this *National Water Program Guidance*.
- Step 2 involves consultation among EPA regions, states, and tribes, to be conducted during the Spring/Summer 2008, to convert the "targets" in this *Guidance* into regional "commitments" that are supported by grant workplans and other agreements with states and tribes. This process allocates available resources to those program activities that are likely to result in the best progress toward accomplishing water quality and public health goals given the circumstances and needs in the state/region. **The tailored, regional "commitments" and state/tribal workplans that result from this process define, in an operational sense, the "strategy" for the National Water Program for FY 2009.**
- Step 3 involves work to be done during FY 2009 to assess progress in program implementation and improve program performance.

FY 2009 Program Priorities

The Office of Water recognizes that EPA regions, states, and tribes need flexibility in determining the best allocation of program resources for achieving clean water goals given their specific needs and condition. From a national perspective, however, EPA, states, and tribes need to give special attention in FY 2009 to the priority areas identified below:

1. Support Sustainable Water Infrastructure: EPA will work with utilities, states, tribes, and others to ensure that the Nation's wastewater and drinking water infrastructure is maintained and sustained over time, including ongoing attention to the effective operation of the State Revolving Funds. EPA will also encourage practices that reduce the costs of water infrastructure and promote the adoption of proven management approaches, like environmental management systems and asset management. This effort will include work to enhance the market for water efficient products, encourage adoption of pricing structures that recover full cost of service, and promote a watershed approach as an integral part of infrastructure decision-making.

2. Improve Water Security and Preparedness: EPA will work with partners to improve security and preparedness at drinking water and wastewater facilities to reduce the risks associated with potentially catastrophic natural and deliberate incidents. EPA will produce tools and training to enhance general preparedness and continue to implement the Water Security Initiative while assessing lessons learned to support adoption of contaminant warning systems by additional communities.

3. Contribute to the President's Wetlands Goals: On Earth Day 2004, the President announced a new national goal of achieving an overall increase in the Nation's wetlands, including restoring, improving, and protecting at least three million acres of wetlands over five years (by 2009). In FY 2008, EPA played a leadership role in working with other federal agencies and states to marshal program resources to meet this goal. EPA originally committed to contributing at least 12,000 acres toward the goal by 2009. Having exceeded this goal in FY 2007, EPA increased its commitment towards the goal in FY 2008 and again in FY 2009. A key step in meeting this commitment is building the capacity of state and tribal wetlands programs.

4. Improve Water Monitoring: Improving monitoring, reporting, and environmental goal setting to keep the Nation's waters clean, safe, and secure remains a top priority. EPA will work with states, tribes, and territories as they implement their monitoring strategies and enhance their monitoring programs, including adopting state-scale statistical surveys, participating in the national statistical surveys of water conditions, providing water quality assessment data to the STORET warehouse using WQX, and submitting state integrated report assessment data using the Assessment Database or a compatible electronic format. These activities are critical to measuring progress toward water quality goals. Also in FY 2009, EPA will continue to work to improve the quality of drinking water data and implement the Water Security Initiative.

5. Restore Water Quality on a Watershed Basis: The National Water Program continues efforts to build a nationwide capacity to restore the health of aquatic systems on a waterbody and watershed basis. In FY 2009, EPA, states, and tribes should give priority to implementing key national program activities supporting this goal, including:

- Implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), including organizing restoration on a waterbody or watershed basis where appropriate;

- Targeting Clean Water Act Section 319 nonpoint pollution control funds to develop and implement watershed plans to help restore impaired waters;
- Encouraging water quality trading; and
- Assuring that high priority permits are current.

6. Improve Achievement of Drinking Water Standards: The percentage of the population served by community water systems (CWSs) that are in compliance with health-based standards was 91.5 percent in FY 2007. Water systems are challenged to meet new regulatory requirements that represent a higher overall level of public health protection. In FY 2009, EPA, states, tribes, and local water systems should enhance efforts to maintain compliance with existing drinking water standards, promptly address cases of noncompliance, prepare to comply with new rules, and improve the quality of data by which drinking water compliance is measured, including paying special attention to reporting under the Lead and Copper Rule.

EPA, states, and tribes also need to pay special attention to regional priorities. In late 2005, the Deputy Administrator asked EPA regional offices to identify a limited number of regional and state priorities. These priorities were based upon geographic areas and performance measures that were established to support the priorities. The geographic areas include the Northeast, Midwest, Great South, Great American West, Tribes, U.S.–Mexico Border, and Islands.

Many of the performance measures developed by these regional groups support the National Water Program national priorities. The selected regional priorities that align with or support the National Water Program national goals include water safe to drink; water safe for swimming; improve water quality on a watershed basis; increase wetlands; and improve the health of the U.S.-Mexico border area, Pacific Islands Territories, Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem, and Long Island Sound.

These national and regional priorities support the Administrator's priority of improving our Nation's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and Action Plan for Clean and Safe Water.

II. STRATEGIES TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

For each of the key subobjectives related to water addressed in the EPA *Strategic Plan*, EPA has worked with states and other stakeholders to define strategies for accomplishing the improvements in the environment or public health identified for the subobjective. This *National Program Guidance* draws from the *Strategic Plan* but describes plans and strategies at a more operational level and focuses on FY 2009. In addition, this *Guidance* refers to "Program Activity Measures" that define key program activities that support each subobjective (see Appendix A).

1. Water Safe to Drink

A) Subobjective

Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

2005 Baseline: 89% **2008 Commitment: 90%**
2009 Target: 89% **2011 Target: 91%**

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

For more than 30 years, protecting the Nation's public health through safe drinking water has been the shared responsibility of EPA, the states, and over 52,000 CWSs[a] nationwide that supply drinking water to more than 286 million Americans (approximately 95% of the U.S. population). Over this time, safety standards have been established and are being implemented for 91 microbial, chemical, and other contaminants. Forty-nine states have adopted primary authority for enforcing their drinking water programs. Additionally, CWS operators are better informed and trained on the variety of ways to both treat contaminants and prevent them from entering the source of their drinking water supplies.

EPA, states, tribes, and CWSs will work together so that the population served by CWSs receives drinking water that meets all health-based standards. This goal reflects the fundamental public health protection mission of the national drinking water program. Health protection-based regulatory standards for drinking water quality are the cornerstone of the program. The standards do not prescribe a specific treatment approach; rather, individual systems decide how best to comply with any given standard based on their own unique circumstances. Systems meet standards by employing "multiple barriers of protection" including source water protection, various stages of treatment, proper operation and maintenance of the distribution and finished water storage system, and customer awareness.

The overall objective of the drinking water program is to protect public health by ensuring that public water systems deliver safe drinking water to their customers. To achieve this objective the program must work to maintain the gains of the previous years' efforts; drinking water systems of all types and sizes that are currently in compliance will work to remain in compliance. Efforts will be made to bring non-complying systems into compliance and to assure all systems will be prepared to comply with the new regulations.

Making sound decisions to allocate resources among various program areas requires that each EPA region first work with states to define goals for the program in public health (i.e., "outcome") terms. The table below describes estimates of progress under the key drinking water measure describing the percent of the population served by community water systems that receive water that meets all health based drinking water standards.

Although EPA regions should use the national FY 2009 target of the population served by community water systems receiving safe drinking water as a point of reference, regional commitments to this outcome goal may vary based on differing conditions in each EPA region.

EPA and states support the efforts of individual water systems by providing a program framework that includes core programs implemented by EPA regional offices and states. Core national program areas that are critical to ensuring safe drinking water are:

- Development or revision of drinking water standards;
- Implementation of drinking water standards and technical assistance to water systems to enhance their technical, managerial, and financial capacity;
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund;
- Water security;
- Source water protection;
- Underground injection control (UIC); and
- Integration of programs to protect surface water that is a source of drinking water.

[a]Although the Safe Drinking Water Act applies to 155,710 public water systems nationwide (as of October 2007), which include schools, hospitals, factories, campgrounds, motels, gas stations, etc. that have their own water system, this implementation plan focuses only on CWSs. A CWS is a public water system that provides water to the same population year-round. As of October 2007, there were 52,110 CWSs.

Targets for Population Served by Systems Meeting Standards				
EPA Region	**2005 Baseline**	**2007 Actual**	**2008 Commitment**	**2009 Target**
1	92.5%	92%	89%	89%
2	55.3%	77%	75%	75%
3	93.2%	95%	92%	90%
4	93%	93%	91%	91%
5	94.1%	93%	91%	91%
6	87.8%	92%	88%	89%
7	91.2%	93%	93%	92%
8	94.7%	97%	90%	90%
9	94.6%	95%	95%	95%
10	94.8%	92%	90%	90%
National Total	**89%**	**92%**	**90%**	**89%**

Collectively, these core areas of the national safe drinking water program comprise the multiple-barrier approach to protecting public health. In each of these areas, specific Program Activity Measures indicate progress being made and some measures include "targets" for FY 2009. For measures with targets, a national target and a target for each EPA region, where applicable, are provided in *Appendix A*.

1. Development/Revision of Drinking Water Standards

In FY 2009, EPA will carry out a number of efforts to support decision-making on existing, proposed, and potential future regulations.

- In FY 2009, EPA will release a final Contaminant Candidate List (CCL3) after reviewing and evaluating comments and information submitted in response to publication of the draft third CCL3 in 2008. The CCL identifies drinking water contaminants which may require regulation.
- Between 2008 and 2010, EPA will be collecting, compiling and analyzing data on the frequency and level of occurrence of 25 unregulated contaminants in public water systems through implementation of the second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. This information will support future determinations whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health.
- EPA will be evaluating new information on health effects, occurrence, and other information for regulated contaminants to determine what if any revisions are appropriate under the National Primary Drinking Water Rule Review completed every six years, with a goal of issuing the preliminary results of the review for comment in early 2009.
- The Agency will also be developing proposed revisions to the Total Coliform Rule and considering data and research needs for water distribution systems, based on recommendations from the Total Coliform Rule/Distribution Systems Federal Advisory Committee.

2. Implementation of Drinking Water Standards and Technical Assistance

In order to facilitate compliance with drinking water regulations, EPA will use the following tools in partnership with states and tribes:

- **Sanitary Surveys:** Sanitary surveys are on-site reviews of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of public water systems. States and tribes conduct sanitary surveys for community water systems once every three years, or for systems determined by the state or tribe to have outstanding performance based on prior surveys, subsequent surveys may be conducted every five years. EPA will also conduct surveys at systems on tribal lands. Focused monitoring of this activity was initiated in 2007, for the three-year period starting in 2004 (see Program Activity Measure SDW-1). This measure applies to surface water systems and ground water systems under direct influence of surface water and, by late 2009, will also apply to ground water systems. Therefore, EPA will be working with states to ensure that they are prepared to address the large number of ground water systems that will have to receive sanitary surveys.

- **Technical Assistance and Training:** Reference materials to support implementation of recent regulations will be developed. These materials will include technical guidance, rollout strategies, implementation guidance, and quick reference guides. Assistance will focus particularly on the Ground Water Rule and revised Lead and Copper Rule.

EPA will promote operation and maintenance best practices to small systems in support of long term compliance success with existing regulations. EPA will also support states with technical reviews of public water system submissions required for the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule in 2009. EPA will work directly with systems by conducting training and reviewing monitoring submissions in states that are not conducting early implementation of the LT2/Stage 2 rules (a subset of a universe of over 59,000 systems that will need to comply with the rules during FY 2009).

- **Small System Assistance:** EPA will also continue to provide technical assistance and leverage partners to help systems serving less than 3,300 people meet existing and new drinking water standards. The Agency will also support states in their efforts to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small systems to improve those systems' capacity to consistently meet regulatory requirements. We will accomplish this by promoting cost-effective treatment technologies, proper disposal of treatment residuals, and compliance with contaminant requirements, including monitoring under the arsenic and radionuclide rules and rules controlling microbial pathogens and disinfection byproducts.

Small and/or rural public water systems face many challenges in providing safe drinking water and meeting the requirements of SDWA. These challenges include: (1) turnover of operations personnel; (2) part-time personnel who may lack necessary technical, financial, and managerial skills; (3) volunteer boards and councils; and (4) complex drinking water regulations. Rural water systems benefit greatly from face-to-face training and on-site technical assistance. Organizations such as the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program provide technical assistance and training to supplement state efforts, and the Office of Water encourages state drinking water programs to work with these organizations to support public health protection in rural water systems.

- **Area-wide Optimization Program:** Under EPA's voluntary Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP), drinking water systems and states will continue to use a variety of optimization tools, including comprehensive performance evaluations (CPEs) to assess the performance of filtration technology. AWOP is a highly successful technical assistance and training program that enhances the ability of small systems to meet existing and future microbial, disinfectant, and disinfection byproducts standards. By the end of 2009, EPA expects that 30 states and 6 EPA regional offices will be working to establish, strengthen, and enhance AWOPs. In addition, EPA will expand the scope of the program technical content to incorporate distribution system integrity elements into the performance-based training approach to facilitate the transfer of key skills specific to groundwater systems and distribution system components.

- **Data Access, Quality and Reliability:** The Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) serves as the primary source of national information on compliance with all health-based regulatory requirements of SDWA. EPA will continue to work with states, with one focus being to increase the use of SDWIS/State because of its ease of reporting and compatibility with the national SDWIS.

To improve SDWIS data quality, EPA will continue to work with states to implement the recommendations of the Agency's Data Reliability Improvement Plan that are based on results of data verification audits conducted by the Agency. In FY 2009, EPA will report annually the percent of data concerning health-based violations that is complete and accurate (see Program Activity Measure SDW-2). In addition, for community water systems serving greater than 3,300 people, EPA will also monitor lead monitoring results for the Lead and Copper Rule to ensure that the data is complete (see Program Activity Measure SDW-3).

- **Coordination with Enforcement:** The EPA regional offices and the Office of Water will also work with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to identify instances of actual or expected non-compliance that pose risks to public health and to take appropriate actions as necessary.

3. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), established under the Safe Drinking Water Act, enables states to offer low interest loans to help public water systems across the nation make improvements and upgrades to their water infrastructure, or other activities that build system capacity. As of the end of FY 2007, more than 5,555 infrastructure improvement projects had been funded from the more than $14.4 billion available from a combination of federal grants, state contributions, bond proceeds, repayments, and earnings.

EPA will work with states to increase the DWSRF fund utilization rate[b] for projects from a 2002 level of 73% to 87% in 2009 (see Program Activity Measure SDW-4). EPA will also work with states to monitor the number of projects that have initiated operations (see Program Activity Measure SDW-5).

In 2009, the Agency will release the next Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Assessment report, based on data collected from utilities in 2007. The survey documents

[b]Fund Utilization Rate is the cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available.

20-year capital investment needs of public water systems that are eligible to receive DWSRF monies – approximately 52,000 community water systems and 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems. The survey reports infrastructure needs that are required to protect public health, such as projects to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). As directed by the SDWA, EPA will use the results of the survey to determine allocations of DWSRF funds to the states and tribes for the period FYs 2010-2013.

In FY 2009, EPA will further contribute to the sustainable infrastructure initiative through partnership-building activities, including the Agency's capacity development and operator certification work with states, and efforts with leaders in the drinking water utility industry to promote asset management and the use of watershed-based approaches to manage water resources. The drinking water program will engage states and other stakeholders to facilitate the voluntary adoption by public water systems of attributes associated with effectively managed utilities. Finally, the program will continue to expand efforts to encourage water efficient practices at public water systems aimed at reducing leakage and better understanding linkages between water production/distribution and energy use.

4. Water System Security

EPA will provide tools, training, and technical assistance to help protect the Nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist and other catastrophic events. Reducing risk in the water sector requires a multi-step approach of determining risk through vulnerability assessments, reducing risk through security enhancements, and preparing to effectively respond to and recover from incidents. Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) 7 and 9 direct EPA to help the water sector implement protective measures including comprehensive water surveillance and monitoring programs.

As outlined in HSPD 7, the water sector must be provided tools and information to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from a terrorist or other intentional attack. EPA will, in FY 2009, continue prevention, detection, response, and recovery activities for the water sector in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security and states' homeland security and water officials. Also in FY 2009, the program will continue to support deployment and operation of contamination warning systems at five pilot cities. These pilots will provide opportunities to evaluate operational experience at different water systems. EPA also will evaluate operation, performance, and sustainability for the first pilot contamination warning system; and conduct outreach efforts to migrate lessons learned from the pilots to the water sector.

Preparedness is critical to effective recovery after an incident. In FY 2009, as part of the Water Laboratory Alliance, EPA regional offices will continue to build regional alliances to provide laboratories and utilities with access to supplemental analytical capability and capacity, improved preparedness for analytical support to an emergency situation, and coordinated and standardized data reporting systems and analytical methods.

EPA will continue to facilitate training for emergency preparedness and development of mutual aid Water and Wastewater Agency Response Networks (WARNS) in every state. The program will also continue efforts to build effective relationships to support activities carried under Emergency Support Functions 10 (on hazardous materials, managed by EPA), and 3 (on infrastructure, managed by FEMA).

5. Protecting Sources of Drinking Water

EPA will continue to promote the concept of a multiple barrier approach to drinking water program management and will work with states to track the development and implementation of source water protection strategies. EPA has set a goal of increasing the number of CWSs with minimized risk to public health through development and implementation of protection strategies for source water areas (counted by states) from a baseline of 20% of all areas in FY 2005 to 35% in FY 2009 (see measure SP-4a). EPA has also set a goal of maintaining the percent of the population served by these community water systems at the FY 2007 baseline of 45% in FY 2009 (see measure SP-4b).

EPA will continue to work with other federal agencies to increase awareness of source water protection for better management of significant sources of contamination. EPA provides training, technical assistance, and technology transfer capabilities to states and localities. This will include working with programs within the federal government, such as the Clean Water Act and underground storage tank programs, to increase source water protection efforts in source water areas for CWSs.

EPA will also continue to work with national, state, and local stakeholder organizations and the multi-partner Source Water Collaborative to encourage broad-based efforts directed at encouraging actions at the state and local level to address sources of contamination identified in source water assessments.

6. Underground Injection Control

EPA works with states to monitor the injection of fluids underground, both hazardous and non-hazardous, to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. In FY 2009, EPA and states will continue to implement

the program for Classes I, II, III, IV, and V wells, including tracking wells that lost mechanical integrity and returned to compliance within 180 days (see Program Activity Measure SDW-7).

EPA and states will also work to address Class V wells identified in violation and to close or permit Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells (see Program Activity Measure SDW- 6). EPA will also monitor the number and percent of high priority Class V wells identified in source water protection areas that are closed or permitted (see Program Activity Measure SDW-8).

EPA will continue to work with states to populate the database for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program, which will help the Agency to better track wells and the success of the program. Specifically, we will deploy and implement the UIC database through orientation and training of users and leveraging opportunities to reach users through their national association.

EPA through the UIC program is responsible for a UIC regulatory framework for carbon sequestration which ensures that underground sources of drinking water are not placed at risk. EPA released national technical guidance to assist EPA regional and state UIC programs in permitting pilot-scale CO2 geologic sequestration (GS) projects, operated by the Department of Energy's Regional Partnerships, as Class V Experimental Technology wells. In FY 2008, EPA will propose regulations to manage commercial scale GS projects. In FY 2009, EPA will continue to carry out responsibilities in permitting current and future geologic sequestration (GS) of carbon dioxide projects. Activities planned include:

- Continue development of final national rules for the GS of carbon dioxide recovered from emissions of power plants and other facilities.
- Analyze data collected through Department of Energy pilot projects and industry efforts to demonstrate and commercialize geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide technology;
- Engage states and stakeholders through meetings, workshops and other avenues, as appropriate; and
- Provide technical assistance to states in permitting initial GS projects; and where EPA has primacy, permit GS projects.

7. Protecting Surface Water that is a Source of Drinking Water

In addition to implementing programs authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA is encouraging states and communities to expand source water protection to leverage the resources of other programs to protect drinking water supplies, such as water quality standards and watershed restoration under the Clean Water Act and land stewardship authorities of the Forest Service.

State water quality standards set the benchmarks for water surface quality including that of drinking water sources. In FY 2007, EPA provided states the results of an evaluation which showed the extent to which surface water sources of drinking water are designated for public water supply use. EPA anticipates that state drinking water administrators and state water quality managers will check the validity of these results and discuss their implications for future program priorities. Where these results indicate that surface water sources of drinking water are not designated as such, EPA encourages states to assign those designations in the interest of protecting public health.

In FY 2009, EPA will continue to work with states to encourage the use of this information to better coordinate activities between the State Water Quality Standards Program and Source Water Protection Programs. EPA will also cross-walk CWS locations with water quality data as snapshots, to the extent the latter is available from ATTAINS to determine if surface water sources of drinking water are monitored by states (see Program Activity Measure SDW-9) are listed as impaired, have TMDLs or attaining water quality standards (see Program Activity Measure SDW-10).

These crossed-walked data sets will represent a subset of data collected for water quality measures under Subobjective 2.2.1, Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis. The results for SDW-9 and SDW-10 will present opportunities for state drinking water administrators and state water quality managers to identify shared priorities in addressing water quality problems. However, these results may also raise questions for some states regarding how they should prioritize the assessment of their waters and the restoration of their impaired waters.

C) Grant Program Resources

EPA has several program grants to the states, authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act, that support work towards the drinking water strategic goals including the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), Underground Injection Control (UIC), and water security grants. For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

The PWSS grants support the states' primacy activities (e.g., enforcement and compliance with drinking water regulations). PWSS grant guidance issued for FY 2005 will continue to apply in FY 2008. Of the FY 2008 President's Budget request of $99.1 million, approximately $6.4 million will support implementation of the Tribal Drinking Water Programs.

The DWSRF program provides significant resources for states to use in protecting public health. Through FY 2007, the program as a whole provided over $12.6 billion in assistance and states reserved over $1.3 billion in set-asides to support key drinking water programs. In FY 2009, the Agency requested $842 million for the program. EPA is emphasizing targeting DWSRF resources to achieve water system compliance with health-based requirements.

Tribal drinking water systems and Alaska Native Village water systems face the challenge of improving access to safe drinking water for the populations they serve. Funding for development of infrastructure to address public health goals related to access to safe drinking water comes from several sources within EPA and from other federal agencies. EPA reserves 1.5% of the DWSRF funds for grants for Tribal and Alaska Native Village drinking water projects, including upgrading of community water systems and improving access through construction of new systems. EPA also administers a grant program for drinking water and wastewater projects in Alaska Native Villages. Additional funding is available from other federal agencies, including the Indian Health Service.

The FY 2009 budget requests $10.9 million for grants to states to carry out primary enforcement (primacy) responsibilities for implementing regulations associated with Classes I, II, III, IV and V underground injection control wells. In addition, emphasis is directed to activities that address shallow wells (Class V) in source water protection areas.

2. Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

A) Subobjective

Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern (of 4.6 percent).

2005 Baseline: 5.7% 2008 Commitment: 5.5%
2009 Target: 5.2% 2011 Target: 4.6%

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key National Strategies

Elevated blood mercury levels pose a significant health risk and consumption of mercury- contaminated fish is the primary source of mercury in blood. Across the country, states and tribes have issued fish consumption advisories for a range of contaminants covering 839,000 stream miles and over 14 million lake acres. In addition about 18 percent of the 22 million valuable shellfishing acres managed by states are not open for use. EPA's national approach to meeting safe fish and shellfish goals is described on the following pages.

1. Safe Fish

EPA's approach to making fish safer to eat includes several key elements:

- Encourage development of statewide mercury reduction strategies;
- Reduce air deposition of mercury; and
- Improve public information and notification of fish consumption risks.

a) Comprehensive Statewide Mercury Reduction Programs

EPA recognizes that restoration of waterbodies impaired by mercury may require coordinated efforts to address widely dispersed sources of contamination and that restoration may require a long-term commitment.

In early March 2007, EPA established guidelines allowing states the option of developing comprehensive mercury reduction programs in conjunction with their FY 2008 lists of impaired waters developed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Under the new guidelines, EPA allows states that have a comprehensive mercury reduction program to place waters impaired by mercury in a subcategory "5m" of their impaired waters lists and defer development of mercury TMDLs for these waters. These mercury impaired waters would not be included in estimates of the "pace" of TMDL development needed to meet the goal of developing TMDLs for impaired waters within 8 to 13 years of listing the waterbody.

The key elements of a state comprehensive mercury reduction program are:

- Identification of air sources of mercury in the state, including adoption of appropriate state level programs to address in-state sources;
- Identification of other potential multi-media sources of mercury in products and wastes and adoption of appropriate state level programs;
- Adoption of statewide mercury reduction goals and targets, including targets for percent reduction and dates of achievement;
- Multi-media mercury monitoring;
- Public documentation of the state's mercury reduction program in conjunction with the state's Section 303(d) list; and

- Coordination across states where possible, such as through the use of multi-state mercury reduction programs.

EPA expects that these elements of a comprehensive mercury reduction program will be in place in order for 5m listings to be appropriate (i.e., specific legislation, regulations, or other programs that implement the required elements have been formally adopted by the state, as opposed to being in the planning or implementation stages). States will have the option of using the "5m" listing approach as part of the 2010 Section 303(d) lists due to EPA in April 2010.

EPA will also use available tools to identify specific waters with high mercury levels and then address these problems using core Clean Water Act program authorities, including TMDL and permitting programs where a state does not develop a comprehensive statewide reduction strategy for specific waters in which a local source of mercury can be addressed using existing tools.

b) Reduce Air Deposition of Mercury

Most fish advisories are for mercury, and a critical element of the strategy to reduce mercury in fish is reducing emissions of mercury from combustion sources in the United States. On a nationwide basis, by 2010, federal regulatory programs are expected to reduce electric-generating unit emissions of mercury from their 2000 level (see EPA Strategic Plan; Goal 1: Clean Air, Subobjective 1.1.2: Reduced Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants).

c) Improve Public Information and Notification of Fish Consumption Risks

Another key element of the strategy to make fish safer to eat is to expand and improve information and notification of the risks of fish consumption. As part of this work, EPA is also encouraging and supporting states and tribes to adopt the new fish tissue criterion for mercury that EPA issued in 2001 and apply it based on implementation guidance to be issued in 2008.

EPA is actively monitoring the development of fish consumption advisories and working with states to improve monitoring to support this effort. By 2008, EPA expects that fish tissues will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories for at least 28% of lake acres and 40% of river miles (see Program Activity Measure FS-1). EPA also encourages states and tribes to monitor fish tissue based on national guidance and most states are now doing this work.

2. Safe Shellfish

Shellfish safety is managed through the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC), a partnership of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA); the state shellfish control agencies, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the EPA. The state shellfish control agencies monitor shellfishing waters and can prohibit or restrict harvesting if the waters from which shellfish are taken are considered unsafe.

Success in achieving the shellfish goals relies on implementation of Clean Water Act programs that are focused on sources causing shellfish acres to be closed. Important new technologies include pathogen source tracking, new indicators of pathogen contamination and predictive correlations between environmental stressors and their effects. Once critical areas and sources are identified, core program authorities, including expanded monitoring, development of TMDLs, and revision of discharge permit limits can be applied to improve conditions.

In addition, a wide range of clean water programs that apply throughout the country will generally reduce pathogen levels in key waters. For example, work to control Combined Sewer Overflows, to reduce discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, to reduce storm water runoff, and to reduce nonpoint pollution will contribute to restoration of shellfish uses.

Finally, success in achieving the shellfish goal also depends on improving the availability of state shellfish information. EPA, along with NOAA and FDA, is encouraging states to participate in the ISSC and report shellfish information. EPA is also working to improve data concerning the location of open and restricted shellfishing areas.

C) Grant Program Resources

Grant resources supporting this goal include the state program grant under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act, other water grants identified in the Grant Program Resources section of Subobjective 4, and grants from the Great Lakes National Program Office. For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

3. Water Safe for Swimming

A) Subobjective

Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming:

2006 Baseline: 97% **2008 Commitment: 91%**
2009 Target: 91% **2011 Target: 96%**

(Note: Additional measures of progress are included in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key National Strategies

The Nation's waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. Swimming in some recreational waters, however, can pose a risk of illness as a result of exposure to microbial pathogens. By "recreational waters" EPA means waters officially recognized for primary contact recreation use or similar full body contact use by states, authorized tribes, and territories.

For FY 2009, EPA's national strategy for improving the safety of recreational waters will include four key elements:

1. Establish pathogen indicators based on sound science;

- Identify unsafe recreational waters and begin restoration;
- Reduce pathogens levels in all recreational waters; and
- Improve beach monitoring and public notification.

a) Continue to Develop the Scientific Foundation to Support the Next Generation of Recommended Water Quality Criteria

The Beach Act requires EPA to develop new or revised recreational water quality criteria. EPA is actively working to develop and begin implementing a science plan that will provide the support needed to underpin the next generation of recommended water quality criteria.

b) Identify Unsafe Recreational Waters and Begin Restoration

A key component of the strategy to restore waters unsafe for swimming is to identify the specific waters that are unsafe and develop plans to accomplish the needed restoration. A key part of this work is to maintain strong progress toward implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) which are developed based on the schedules established by states in conjunction with EPA. Program Activity Measure WQ-8 indicates that most EPA regions expect to maintain schedules providing for completion of TMDLs within 13 years of listing. EPA will continue to work with states to expand implementation of TMDLs, including developing TMDLs on a water segment or watershed basis where appropriate (see Section II.1).

In a related effort, the Office of Water will work in partnership with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) to better focus compliance and enforcement resources to unsafe recreational waters. In addition, wet weather discharges, which are a major source of pathogens, are one of OECA's national priorities.

c) Reduce Pathogen Levels in Recreational Waters Generally

In addition to focusing on waters that are unsafe for swimming today, EPA, states and tribes will work in FY 2009 to reduce the overall level of pathogens discharged to recreational waters using three key approaches:

- Reduce pollution from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs);
- Address other sources discharging pathogens under the permit program; and
- Encourage improved management of septic systems.

Overflows from combined storm and sanitary sewers in urban areas can result in high levels of pathogens being released during storm events. Because urban areas are often upstream of recreational waters, these overflows are a significant source of unsafe levels of pathogens. EPA is working with states and local governments to fully implement the CSO Policy providing for the development and implementation of Long Term Control Plans (LTCPs) for CSOs. EPA expects that close to 78% of the 853 CSO permits will have schedules in place to implement approved LTCPs in FY 2009 (see Program Activity Measure SS-1).

Other key sources of pathogens to the Nation's waters are discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and municipal storm sewer systems and industrial facilities. EPA expects to work with states to assure that these facilities are covered by permits.

Finally, there is growing evidence that ineffective septic systems are adversely impacting water resources. EPA will work with state and local governments to develop voluntary approaches to improving management of these systems.

d) Improve Beach Monitoring and Public Notification

Another important element of the strategy for improving the safety of recreational waters is improving monitoring of public beaches and notifying the public of unsafe conditions. EPA is working with states to implement the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act and expects that 99 percent of "significant" public beaches will be monitored in accordance with BEACH Act requirements in FY 2009 (see Program Activity Measure SS-2). Significant public beaches are those



identified by states as "Tier 1" in their Beach monitoring and notification programs. Finally, EPA will continue to receive and display state information on beach notifications through the eBeaches system (http://www.epa.gov/beaches/).

C) Grant Program Resources

Grant resources supporting this goal include the Clean Water Act Section 106 grant to states, nonpoint source program implementation grants (Section 319 grants), and the BEACH Act grant program grants. For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

III. STRATEGIES TO PROTECT FRESH WATERS, COASTAL WATERS, AND WETLANDS

An overarching goal of the National Water Program is to protect aquatic systems throughout the country, including rivers, lakes, coastal waters, and wetlands. Although the three subobjective strategies described below address discrete elements of the Nation's water resources, the National Water Program manages these efforts as part of a comprehensive effort. In addition, the national strategies described below are intended to work in concert with the efforts to restore and protect the large aquatic ecosystems described in Part IV of this *Guidance*.

1. Restore and Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

A) Subobjective

Use pollution prevention and restoration approaches to protect and restore the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis.

(NOTE: Additional measures of progress are included in the Appendices, including measures related to watersheds and maintaining water quality in streams already meeting standards.)

B) Key National Strategies

In FY 2009, EPA will work with states and others to implement programs to protect and restore these water resources with three key goals in mind:

- **Core Water Programs:** EPA, states, and tribes need to maintain and improve the integration and implementation of the core national clean water programs throughout the country.
- **Broaden Use of the Watershed Approach:** EPA will continue to support implementation of "watershed approaches" to restoring and protecting waters. This work will be coordinated with the efforts to restore and protect large aquatic ecosystems discussed in Part IV of this Guidance.
- **Water Restoration Goals and Strategies:** EPA will work with states and tribes to strengthen capacities to identify and address impaired waters and to use adaptive management

Adapting to a Changing Climate: A Strategic Response

The National Water Program has established a Climate Change Workgroup to improve understanding of climate change impacts on water resources (e.g. warming water temperatures, changes in rainfall, and sea level rise). The Agency has requested public comments on a draft *Strategy* developed by the Workgroup by the end of May (see www.epa.gov/water/climatechange/).

The draft Strategy identifies five major goals constituting the National Water Program response to climate change:

- Water Program Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases: use water programs to contribute to greenhouse gas mitigation;
- Water Program Adaptation to Climate Change: adapt implementation of core water programs to maintain and improve program effectiveness in the context of a changing climate;
- Climate Change Research Related to Water: strengthen the link between EPA water programs and climate change research;
- Water Program Education on Climate Change: educate water program professionals and stakeholders on climate change impacts on water resources; and
- Water Program Management of Climate Change: establish the management capability to engage climate change challenges on a sustained basis.

The draft *Strategy* also identifies 46 supporting "key actions" that the National Water Program can take in response to the challenges posed by climate change.

approaches to implement cost-effective restoration solutions, giving priority to watershed approaches where appropriate.

1. Implement Core Clean Water Programs to Protect All Waters Nationwide

In FY 2009, EPA and the states need to continue to effectively implement and better integrate programs established under the Clean Water Act to protect, improve, and restore water quality on a watershed basis. Regions have the flexibility to emphasize various parts of core national programs and modify targets to meet EPA region and state needs and conditions. Key tasks for FY 2009 include:

- Strengthen the water quality standards program;
- Improve water quality monitoring and assessment;
- Implement TMDLs and other watershed plans;
- Implement practices to reduce pollution from all nonpoint sources;
- Strengthen the NPDES permit program; and
- Support sustainable wastewater infrastructure.

Priorities for FY 2009 in each of these program areas are described below.

a) Strengthen Water Quality Standards:

Water Quality Standards are the regulatory and scientific foundation of water quality protection programs under the Clean Water Act. Under the Act, states and authorized tribes establish water quality standards that define the goals and limits for waters within their jurisdictions. They are used to determine which waters must be cleaned up, how much may be discharged, and what is needed for protection.

To help achieve strategic targets, EPA will continue to review and approve or disapprove state and tribal water quality standards and promulgate replacement standards where needed; develop water quality criteria, information, methods, models, and policies to ensure that each waterbody in the United States has a clear, comprehensive suite of standards that define the highest attainable uses; and as needed, provide technical and scientific support to states, territories, and authorized tribes in the development of their standards. EPA will also continue implementation of the *Strategy for Water Quality Standards and Criteria* (EPA, August 2003), which identifies highest priority actions for strengthening the policy and scientific foundation of state and tribal water quality programs.

A high priority is to support state and territory development of numeric nutrient criteria -- water quality criteria to help target reductions in excess nitrogen and phosphorus that can cause eutrophication and other problems in lakes, estuaries, rivers, and streams. EPA will work with states and territories as they develop and implement mutually-agreed upon plans for developing nutrient water quality standards and will provide technical tools and guidance to assist them (see Program Activity Measure WQ-1).

In a related effort, EPA will continue to encourage and support tribes to obtain approval to administer water quality standards programs and to develop water quality standards (see Program Activity Measure WQ-2).

EPA will also work with states, territories, and authorized tribes to ensure the effective operation of the standards program, including working with them to keep their water quality standards up to date with the latest scientific information (see Program Activity Measures WQ-3a and 4b) and to facilitate adoption of standards that EPA can approve (see Program Activity Measure WQ-4a and 4b).

States, territories, and authorized tribes should make their water quality standards accessible to the public on the Internet in a systematic format. Users should be able to identify the current EPA-approved standards that apply to each waterbody, for example by accessing tables and maps of designated uses and related criteria. EPA has developed the Water Quality Standards Database for this purpose. EPA will provide a copy of the Database for a state, territory, or tribe to populate, operate, and maintain locally if it does not have its own database. You may request a copy of the WQSDB and guidance for installing and using it at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/wqshome/.

b) Improve Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment:

Over the next five years, EPA will work with states and tribes in providing information to make good water quality protection and restoration decisions and tracking changes in the Nation's water quality over time.

A top priority for the past several years has been state and EPA cooperation on statistically-valid assessments of water condition nationwide. In FY 2009, EPA will issue a report on baseline conditions in lakes. States, tribes, EPA, and other partners will also be analyzing samples for a statistically valid survey of baseline conditions in rivers and a second survey of wadeable streams to assess changes in stream conditions against the baseline report published in 2006. Planning for a fifth statistically valid survey of coastal waters, as well as a first survey of baseline conditions of wetlands will occur. FY 2009 CWA Section 106 Monitoring Initiative funds will be used for sampling and analysis in the coastal condition survey, as well as for implementation of state monitoring enhancements.

In FY 2009, states will continue implementing their monitoring

strategies to keep to established schedules (see Program Activity Measure WQ-5). EPA will stress the importance of using statistical surveys to generate statewide assessments, monitor waters where restoration actions have been implemented, and transmit water quality data to the national STORET warehouse using the new WQX protocol. EPA will also assist tribes in developing monitoring strategies appropriate to their water quality programs and encourage tribes to provide data in a format accessible for storage in EPA data systems (see Program Activity Measure WQ-6).

In a related effort, EPA will work with states and territories to develop integrated assessments of water conditions, including reports under Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act and lists of impaired waters under Section 303(d) of the Act by April 1, 2008. In support of this integrated reporting, and to improve state capability to report on environmental progress in a geo-referenced format, EPA is asking all states/territories to report their data using the Assessment Database or a compatible system in FY 2009 (see Program Activity Measure WQ-7) and to provide these reports in a timely manner.

c) Implement TMDLs and Other Watershed Related Plans:

Development and implementation of TMDLs for an impaired waterbody is a critical tool for meeting water restoration goals. TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements and through local, state, and federal watershed plans/programs. Strong networks, including the National Estuary Programs (see "Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters" Subobjective), as well as the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA), and the partnership galvanized by a recent *EPA-Forest Service Memorandum of Agreement* (http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/usfsepamoa/), foster efficient strategies to address water quality impairments. These networks are uniquely positioned -- with state-EPA collaboration and leveraging success, stakeholder involvement, science and technical expertise, water monitoring data, and multi-jurisdictional partnerships -- to improve water quality through development and implementation of TMDLs.

EPA will track the degree to which states develop TMDLs on approved schedules, based on a goal of at least 80 percent on pace each year to meet state schedules or straight-line rates that ensure that the national policy of TMDL completion within 8 - 13 years of listing is met (see Program Activity Measure WQ-8).

As noted below, EPA is encouraging states to organize schedules for TMDLs to address all pollutants on an impaired segment when possible (see Program Activity Measure WQ-21). Where multiple impaired segments are clustered within a watershed, EPA encourages states to organize restoration activities across the watershed (i.e., apply a watershed approach).

d) Implement Practices to Reduce Pollution from all Nonpoint Sources:

Polluted runoff from sources such as agricultural lands, forestry sites, and urban areas is the largest single remaining cause of water pollution. EPA and states are working with local governments, watershed groups, property owners, tribes, and others to implement programs and management practices to control polluted runoff throughout the country.

EPA provides grant funds to states under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act to implement comprehensive programs to control nonpoint pollution, including reduction in runoff of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. EPA will monitor progress in reducing loadings of these key pollutants (see Program Activity Measure WQ-9). In addition, EPA estimates that some 5,967 waterbodies are primarily impaired by nonpoint sources and will track progress in restoring these waters nationwide (see Program Activity Measure WQ-10).

As described in more detail in Section 2 below, EPA is encouraging states to use the 319 program to support a more comprehensive, watershed approach to protecting and restoring water quality. EPA first published in FY 2003 new grant guidelines for the Section 319 program to require the use of at least $100 million for developing and implementing comprehensive watershed plans. These plans are geared towards restoring impaired waters on a watershed basis while still protecting high quality and threatened waters as necessary. EPA has a goal of substantially implementing many of these plans by 2008. In 2009, EPA will work closely with and support the many efforts of states, interstate agencies, tribes, local governments and communities, watershed groups, and others to develop and implement their local watershed-based plans. State CWSRF funds are also available to support efforts to control pollution from nonpoint sources.

e) Strengthen the NPDES Permit Program:

The NPDES program requires point sources discharging to waterbodies to have permits and requires pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial facilities to sewage treatment plants.

In FY 2003, EPA worked with states to develop the "Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy" to address concerns about the backlog in issuing permits and the health of state NPDES programs. The strategy focuses limited resources

on the most critical environmental problems and addresses program efficiency and integrity. In FYs 2004 and 2005, EPA worked with states to assess NPDES program integrity. In FYs 2005 and 2006, EPA developed a commitment and tracking system to ensure that NPDES programs implement follow-up actions resulting from assessments. In FYs 2007 and 2008, EPA will continue to emphasize the importance of these follow-up actions (see Program Activity Measure WQ-11). As the Office of Water conducts regional reviews, EPA does permit quality reviews for states within the region being reviewed. Additional action items will continue to be identified and addressed through this process in FYs 2009 and 2010.

EPA is also working with states to structure the permit program to better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis. Some key elements of this effort (described in more detail in Section 2 below) include:

- **High Priority Permits:** In order to simplify the process and to be more transparent, EPA is proposing to shift the time period for locking down the priority permits universe. EPA intends to work with states to develop the process to achieve this transition. For changes to the operation of this measure, see the comments box for Program Activity Measures WQ-19a and b in *Appendix D*.

- **Watershed Trading:** permits are an effective mechanism to facilitate cost-effective pollution reduction through watershed trading (see Program Activity Measure WQ-20).

- **Watershed Permits:** organizing permits on a watershed basis can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.

- **Green Infrastructure:** EPA is collaborating with partner organizations on the Green Infrastructure Action Strategy released in January 2008, to help incorporate green infrastructure solutions at the local level to protect water quality from stormwater and CSOs.

EPA will continue to work with states to set targets for the percentage of permits that are considered current, with the goal of assuring that not less than 88% of all permits are current (see Program Activity Measure WQ-12). In addition, EPA is working with states to expedite reviews of permit renewals and modifications for NPDES permits held by Performance Track facilities.

EPA will work with states to assure that industrial, construction, and municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) facilities are covered by current Phase I and Phase II stormwater permits and to monitor the number of facilities covered by storm water and CAFO permits (see Program Activity Measure WQ-13).

EPA and states will monitor the percentage of significant industrial facilities that have control mechanisms in place to implement applicable pretreatment requirements prior to discharging to publicly owned treatment works. EPA will also monitor the percentage of categorical industrial facilities in non-pretreatment publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that have control mechanisms in place to implement applicable pretreatment requirements (see Program Activity Measure WQ-14).

Finally, EPA will track and report on key measures of compliance with discharge permits including the percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC), and the percent of major publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards (see Program Activity Measures WQ-15 and WQ-16).

f) Support Sustainable Water Infrastructure:

Much of the dramatic progress in improving water quality is directly attributable to investment in drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, but the job is far from over. Communities are challenged to find the fiscal resources to replace aging infrastructure, meet growing infrastructure demands fueled by population growth, and secure their infrastructure against threats. If these challenges are not met, rising water pollution levels could erase the gains in water quality that the Nation has achieved.

Today's challenges require a multi-faceted approach to managing infrastructure assets. The Nation must embrace a fundamental change in the way we manage, value, and invest in infrastructure. EPA is pursuing a Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative, organized around four principles, or "pillars":

- **Better Management** – work with utilities and communities to promote utility management programs based on attributes of effectively managed utilities and performance measures that will help change the paradigm from managing for compliance to managing for sustainability.

- **Water Efficiency** – promote wise water use by consumers and utilities through market enhancement programs for water efficient products, partnerships, and public education.

- **Full Cost Pricing** – help utilities and communities recognize the full cost of providing services and

implement pricing structures that recover these costs.

- **The Watershed Approach** – help utilities and other stakeholders use watershed approaches to think holistically about infrastructure planning, including drinking water, source water, wastewater, and stormwater management; and to promote soft path technologies, such as low impact development and green infrastructure solutions to wet weather management.

In pursuing actions under each of these pillars, EPA will be guided by several cross-cutting themes such as innovation, collaboration with partners, use of new technology, and research focused on new tools and techniques. In addition, EPA will pursue innovative, market-based tools to increase and accelerate the amount of capital invested in the Nation's water infrastructure. One focus will be on removing barriers to private investment in public purpose infrastructure.

EPA is developing measures for the Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative for inclusion in the *National Water Program Guidance* for FY 2010, as well as the 2009-2014 Strategic Plan. Under development are two measures:

- *Number of utilities achieving recognition as part of the revised Clean Water Act Awards. (HQ reports)*
- *Number of outreach or training events that promote Asset Management or Environmental Management Systems. (Regions report)*

Also important to the implementation of the Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy are the DWSRFs and CWSRFs that provide low interest loans to help finance drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities, as well as other water quality projects. Recognizing the substantial remaining need for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, EPA expects to continue to provide significant annual capitalization to the SRFs. EPA will work with states to assure the effective operation of SRFs, including monitoring the fund utilization rate (see Program Activity Measure WQ-17).

In a related effort, EPA will work with other federal agencies to improve access to basic sanitation. The 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg adopted the goal of reducing the number of people lacking access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 50% by 2015. EPA will contribute to this work through its support for development of sanitation facilities in Indian country, Alaskan Native villages, and Pacific Island communities using funds set aside from the CWSRF and targeted grants. Other federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior (DOI), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, also play key roles in this area and are working with EPA in this effort. EPA is also working to improve access to drinking water and wastewater treatment in the Mexico Border area (see Section IV of this *Guidance*).

2. Accelerate Watershed Protection

Strong implementation of core Clean Water Act programs is essential to improving water quality but is not sufficient to accomplish the water quality improvements called for in the Agency's *Strategic Plan*. Today's water quality problems are often caused by many different and diffuse sources resulting in an accumulation of problems in a watershed. Addressing these complex problems demands watershed approaches that use an iterative planning process to actively seek broad public involvement and focus multi-stakeholder and multi-program efforts within hydrologically-defined boundaries to address priority resource goals.

The National Water Program has successfully used a watershed approach to focus core program activities and to promote and support accelerated efforts in key watersheds. At the largest hydrologic scales, EPA and its partners operate successful programs addressing the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, and National Estuary Program watersheds. Many states, EPA regions, and their partners have also undertaken important efforts to protect, improve, and restore watersheds at other hydrologic scales. Together, these projects provide strong evidence of the value of a comprehensive approach to assessing water quality, defining problems, integrating management of diverse pollution controls, and defining financing of needed projects.

Over the past decade, EPA has witnessed a groundswell of locally-driven watershed protection and restoration efforts. Watershed stakeholders, such as citizen groups, governments, non-profit organizations, and businesses, have come together and created long-term goals and innovative solutions to clean up their watersheds and promote more sustainable uses of their water resources. EPA estimates that there are approximately 6,000 local watershed groups active nationwide.

For FY 2009, EPA will continue to implement its National Strategy for building the capacity of local government and watershed groups. The Strategy emphasizes three activities to accelerate local watershed protection efforts:

- Target training and tools to areas where existing groups can deliver environmental results;
- Enhance support to local watershed organizations through third party providers (e.g., federal partners, EPA assistance agreement recipients); and
- Share best watershed approach management practices in locations where EPA is not directly involved.

EPA is also working at the national level to develop partnerships with federal agencies to encourage their participation in watershed protection and to promote delivery of their programs on a watershed basis. For example, EPA will work with USDA to promote coordinated use of federal resources, including grants under the Clean Water Act Section 319 and Farm Bill funds. EPA is also working with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to foster efficient strategies to address water quality impairments by maintaining and restoring National Forest System watersheds. EPA and the USFS will work to advance a suite of water quality related actions, including category 4b watershed plans that will build partnerships between agencies and among states.

3. Define Waterbody/Watershed Standards Attainment Goals and Strategies

In 2002, states identified some 39,503 specific waterbodies as impaired (i.e., not attaining state water quality standards) on lists required under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Although core programs contribute to improving these impaired waters, success in restoring the health of impaired waterbodies often requires a waterbody-specific focus to define the problem and implement specific steps needed to reduce pollution.

Nationally, EPA has adopted a goal of having 2,250 of those waters identified as attaining water quality standards by 2012 (about 5.7% of all impaired waters identified in 2002). Regions have indicated the progress they expect to make toward this goal in FY 2009 (see the following table).

Regional commitments for this measure, to be developed over the summer of 2008 based on the targets in the table below, **should reflect the best effort by EPA regions and states to address impaired waters based on redesigning and refocusing program priorities and delivery methods where necessary to meet or exceed this measure's targets**. In the event that an EPA regional office finds that existing program delivery and alignment is not likely to result in a significant contribution to national goals, the EPA region should work with states to rethink and redesign the delivery of clean water programs to more effectively restore waterbodies and watersheds. Regions will also develop targets and commitments for progress under measures related to improvement of impaired waters short of full standards attainment (see measure SP-11) and in small watersheds where one or more waterbody is impaired (see measures SP-12).

(Note that a previous measure reported 1,980 waters identified as impaired in 1998-2000 to be in attainment by 2002. These are not included in the table above.)

States and EPA regions have indicated that the time frame for reaching full attainment in formerly impaired waters can be long and that the significant program efforts to put restoration plans in place need to be better recognized.

Targets for Attaining Standards in Impaired Waters
By Region and Nationally (Measure SP-10)

Region	Total Impaired Waters (2002)	FYs 2002-2007 Waters in Attainment	FYs 2002-2007 Waters in Attainment	FY 2009 Target (cumulative/FY 2009 annual)	FY 2012 Target (cumulative)
1	6,710	69	69/0	76/7	137
2	1,805	20	25/5	84/59	101
3	8,998	320	350/30	370/20	375
4	5,274	260	260/0	360/100	496
5	4,550	248	309/61	309/0	397
6	1,407	124	124/0	135/11	240
7	2,036	209	223/14	230/7	250
8	1,274	73	96/23	96/0	133
9	1,041	38	46/8	56/10	30
10	6,408	48	50/2	52/2	100
Totals	**39,503[c]**	**1,409**	**1,552[d]/143**	**1,768/216**	**2,250[e]**

[c]39,503 updated from 39,768 to reflect corrected data.
[d]Rounded to 1,550 for FY 2008 in PARTWeb and FY 2009 Budget Congressional Justification (CJ).
[e]Rounded from 2,259 for FY 2012.

Recognizing this issue, EPA will work with states to report the number of impaired water segments where restoration planning will be complete in FY 2009 (see Program Activity Measure WQ-21). Completion of planning is an essential, intermediate step toward full restoration of a waterbody and can be documented more quickly than actual waterbody improvement. In general, planning for restoration is complete when each cause of impairment is a waterbody is covered by one or more of the following: an EPA approved TMDL, a watershed restoration plan that is an acceptable substitute for a TMDL, or a statewide mercury reduction program consistent with EPA guidance. For FY 2009, georeferencing data will be requested for reported segments.

For some impaired waters, the best path to restoration is the prompt implementation of a waterbody-specific TMDL or TMDLs. For many waters, however, the best path to restoration will be as part of a larger, watershed approach that results in completion of TMDLs for multiple waterbodies within a watershed and the development of a single implementation plan for restoring all the impaired waters in that watershed. EPA has identified some 4,800 small watersheds where one or more waterbodies are impaired and the watershed approach is being applied. Our goal is to demonstrate how the watershed approach is working by showing a measurable improvement in 250 such watersheds by 2012.

Today, the National Water Program has good information about the number of impaired waters and the status of TMDLs or watershed plans for the restoration of these waters. Information concerning progress toward implementation of the pollution controls needed to restore designated uses in impaired waters is much less complete. To address this problem, and in response to specific recommendations contained in an Office of Inspector General audit report in 2007 on TMDLs and other water performance measures, *Total Maximum Daily Load Program Needs Better Data and Measures to Demonstrate Environmental Results: OIG No. 2007-P-00036*, the Office of Water is conducting a detailed review of options for modifying its data systems to better track implementation of TMDL waste load allocations in the permits issued to point source dischargers of pollutants of concern. The Office of Water will complete that review by April 30, 2008. By September 30, 2008, the Office of Water will implement recommended changes to these datasystems.

In 2008-2009, the Office of Water is also planning to undertake a statistically-based survey on a stratified random sample of TMDLs completed through 2007. The sample-based assessment aims to develop sound estimates of TMDL implementation rates and other insights about implementation patterns that, if known, would improve OW understanding of Clean Water Act program effectiveness while providing insights that show how to improve implementation rates. As a first phase in this assessment, OW will work jointly with ORD and Region 5 on a regional scale pilot assessment to deliver a regional report on TMDL implementation rates and effectiveness as well as help inform and refine the national sample assessment. Data collected from the pilot is expected to be completed by the end of 2008. After completing the pilot effort and again after completing the national, statistical survey of TMDL implementation, the Office of Water will consider options for improving the tracking of progress towards achieving waterbody restoration goals.

Regions are encouraged to use some or all of the following strategies in marshaling resources to support waterbody and watershed restoration:

- Realign water programs and resources as needed, including proposal of reductions in allocations among core water program implementation as reflected in commitments to annual program activity measure targets;
- Coordinate waterbody restoration efforts with Section 319 funds reserved for development of watershed plans;
- Make effective use of water quality planning funds provided under Section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act;
- Make effective use of Regional Geographic Initiative Funds in the EPA region;
- Leverage resources available from other federal agencies, including the USDA; and
- Apply funds appropriated by Congress for watershed or related projects.

C) Grant Program Resources

Key program grants that support this Subobjective are:

- The Clean Water Act Section 106 Water Pollution Control State Program grants;
- The Clean Water Act Section 319 State program grant for nonpoint pollution control, including set aside for Tribal programs;
- Targeted Watershed Assistance grants;
- Alaska Native Village Water and Wastewater Infrastructure grants;
- CWSRF capitalization grants, including set-asides for planning under Section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act and for grants to tribes for wastewater treatment infrastructure.

For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

2. Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters

A) Subobjective

Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national coastal aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report. (Rating is a system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good.)

2004 Baseline: 2.3 **2008 Commitment: 2.4**
2009 Target: 2.4 **2011 Target: 2.5***

(NOTE: Additional measures of progress are included in Appendices A and D. * 2011 Target in the Agency Strategic Plan developed prior to more recent estimates of progress.)

B) Key National Strategies

Estuaries and coastal waters are among the most productive ecosystems on Earth, providing numerous ecological, economic, cultural, and aesthetic benefits and services. They are also among the most threatened ecosystems, largely as a result of rapidly increasing growth and development. About half of the U.S. population now lives in coastal areas and coastal counties are growing three times faster than counties elsewhere in the Nation. The overuse of resources and poor land use practices have resulted in a host of human health and natural resource problems.

For FY 2009, EPA's national strategy for improving the condition of coastal and ocean waters will include the key elements identified below:

- Improve coastal monitoring and assessment;
- Support state programs for coastal protection;
- Implement the National Estuary Program (NEP); and
- Protect ocean resources.

An important objective of all of these activities is the improvement of coastal conditions nationally by at least 0.2 points on the scale in the National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) series of assessments (i.e., from 2.3 national score in the 2004 NCCR to 2.5 in 2011; see measure 2.2.2).

In addition, the NCCRs include assessments of conditions in each major coastal region around the country (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, West Coast, Puerto Rico, and the Gulf of Mexico; see measures SP-16, 17, 18, and 19 and Subobjective 4.3.5 in the Appendices). EPA will work with states and others to at least maintain condition ratings in each of these major coastal regions over the next five years.

The national water quality program, as well as the ocean and coastal programs described in this section, contribute to addressing these goals nationally and regionally. EPA is also working with diverse partners to implement region-specific restoration and protection programs. The National Estuary Program, described below, establishes such partnerships in 28 estuaries nationwide. In addition, EPA is working with the states and other partners in the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, New England, and the West Coast. Some of these efforts are described in more detail in Part III of this Guidance.

1. Coastal Monitoring and Assessment

EPA has made improved monitoring of water conditions a top priority for coastal as well as inland waters. In FY 2009, the National Water Program will work with states and tribes, as well as the EPA Office of Research and Development, to develop the fifth NCCR describing the health of the major marine eco-regions around the United States. FY 2009 CWA Sections 106 Monitoring Initiative funds will be used for enhancement of state and tribal monitoring programs and for state and tribal participation in the national/regional survey of coastal water conditions, scheduled to occur in 2010. This report will build on past Reports issued in 2001 and 2004 and will allow for valid trend assessment. These assessments are the basis for the environmental measures of progress used in the EPA *Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2009, EPA will monitor changes in the condition of coastal waters that states have identified as not meeting state water quality standards under the Clean Water Act (see Program Activity Measure CO-1). We will work with NEPs and with state TMDL programs to track progress in restoration of these waters.

2. State Coastal Programs

States play a critical role in protection of coastal waters through the implementation of core Clean Water Act programs, ranging from permit programs to financing of wastewater treatment plants. States also lead the implementation of efforts to assure the high quality of the Nation's swimming beaches; including implementation of the BEACH Act (see the Water Safe for Swimming Subobjective).

In addition, states work with both EPA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the implementation of programs to reduce nonpoint pollution in coastal areas. In FY 2009, EPA will continue work with states to assist in the full approval of coastal nonpoint control programs in all coastal states.

In FY 2009, EPA will continue efforts to work with states to identify coastal areas which might benefit from the adoption of "no discharge zones" to control sewage discharges from vessels. We will track total coastal and noncoastal acres protected by "no discharge zones" (see Program Activity Measure CO-2).

3. Implement the National Estuary Program

The NEP provides inclusive, community-based planning and action at the watershed level, through a collaborative system of 28 nationally significant estuaries. The NEP is a highly visible program that plays a critical role in conserving the Nation's most valuable coastal and ocean resources.

During FY 2009, EPA will continue supporting the efforts of all 28 NEP estuaries to implement their Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs). One measure of NEP success is the number of priority actions in these plans that have been completed. EPA tracks the number of these priority actions completed (see Program Activity Measure CO-3) and will work with NEPs to support continued progress in completion of these key efforts. EPA also tracks the cumulative dollar amount of the resources leveraged by EPA grant funds (see Program Activity Measure CO-4).

The health of the Nation's estuarine ecosystems also depends on the maintenance of high-quality habitat. As a result, one of the environmental outcome measures under the Ocean/Coastal Subobjective is protecting or restoring additional habitat acres within the NEP study areas. For FY 2009, EPA has set a goal of protecting or restoring an additional 75,000 acres of habitat within the NEP areas.

Estuaries in the National Estuary Program

Albemarle-Pemlico Sounds, NC	Galveston Bay, TX	New York/New Jersey Harbor, NY/NJ
Barataria-Terrebonne, LA	Indian River Lagoon, FL	Peconic Bay, NY
Barnegat Bay, NJ	Long Island Sound, NY/CT	Puget Sound, WA
Buzzards Bay, MA	Maryland Coastal Bays, MD	San Francisco Bay, CA
Casco Bay, ME	Massachusetts Bay, MA	San Juan Bay, PR
Charlotte Harbor, FL	Mobile Bay, AL	Santa Monica Bay, CA
Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries, TX	Morro Bay, CA	Sarasota Bay, FL
Lower Columbia River, OR/WA	Narragansett Bay, RI	Tampa Bay, FL
Delaware Estuary, DE/NJ	New Hampshire Estuaries, NH	Tillamook Bay, OR
Delaware Inland Bays, DE		

4. Ocean Protection Programs

Several hundred million cubic yards of sediment are dredged from waterways, ports, and harbors every year to maintain the Nation's navigation system. All of this sediment must be disposed of without causing adverse effects to the marine environment. EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) share responsibility for regulating how and where the disposal of sediment occurs.

EPA and COE will focus on improving how disposal of dredged material is managed, including designating and monitoring disposal sites and involving local stakeholders in planning to reduce the need for dredging (see Program Activity Measure CO-5). EPA will use the capability provided by the *OSV Bold* to monitor compliance with environmental requirements at ocean disposal sites (see Program Activity Measure CO-6). In addition, the *Strategic Plan* includes a measure of the percent of active dredged material disposal sites that have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (see SP-20).

One of the greatest threats to U.S. ocean waters and ecosystems is the uncontrolled spread of invasive species. Invasive species commonly enter U.S. waters through the discharge of ballast water from ships. In FY 2009, EPA will continue to participate in the Aquatic Invasive Species Council, work with other agencies on ballast water discharge standards or controls, and work with other nations for effective international management of ballast.

C) Grant Program Resources

Grant resources directly supporting this work include the National Estuary Program grants and coastal nonpoint pollution control grants under the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program administered jointly by EPA and the NOAA (Section 6217 grant program). In addition, clean water program grants identified under the watershed subobjective support this work. For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan).

3. Protect Wetlands

A) Subobjective

Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.

2005 Baseline: annual net gain of an estimated 32,000 acres per year
2006 Actual: estimated 32,000 acres annual net gain
2007 Actual: estimated 32,000 acres annual net gain (96,000 cumulative)
2008 Commitment: 100,000 per year (400,000 cumulative)
2009 Target: 100,000 per year (500,000 cumulative)

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key National Strategies

Wetlands are among the Nation's most critical and productive natural resources. They provide a variety of benefits, such as water quality improvements, flood protection, shoreline erosion control, and ground water exchange. Wetlands are the primary habitat for fish, waterfowl, and wildlife, and as such, provide numerous opportunities for education, recreation, and research. EPA recognizes that the challenges the Nation faces to conserve our wetland heritage are daunting and that many partners must work together for this effort to succeed.

Over the years, the United States has lost more than 115 million acres of wetlands to development, agriculture, and other uses. Today, the Nation may be entering a period of annual net gain of wetlands acres for some wetland classes. Still, many wetlands in the U.S. are in less than pristine condition and many created wetlands, while beneficial, fail to replace the diverse plant and animal communities of wetlands lost.

The 2006 *National Wetlands Inventory Status and Trends Report*, released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), reports the quantity and type of wetlands in the conterminous United States. Although the report shows that overall gains in wetland acres exceeded overall losses from 1998 through 2004, this gain is primarily attributable to an increase in un-vegetated freshwater ponds, some of which (such as aquaculture ponds) may not provide wetlands services and others of which may have varying ecosystem value. The report notes the following trends in other wetland categories: freshwater vegetated wetlands declined by 0.5%, a smaller rate of loss than in preceding years; and estuarine vegetated wetlands declined by 0.7%, an increased rate of loss from the preceding years. The report does not assess the quality or condition of wetlands. EPA is working with FWS and other federal agencies to produce a National Wetland Condition Assessment in 2011 to effectively complement the FWS Status and Trends Reports and provide, for the first time, a snapshot of baseline wetland condition for the conterminous U.S.

The President's Earth Day 2004 Wetlands Initiative announced a performance-based goal to restore, enhance, and protect at least three million wetland acres over the next five years. In support of this goal, EPA and other federal agencies will continue to work closely with federal, state, tribal, local, and private entities to implement a coordinated program to protect wetlands.

EPA's Wetlands Program combines technical and financial assistance to state, tribal and local partners with outreach and education and wetlands regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the purpose of restoring, improving and protecting wetlands in the U.S. Objectives of EPA's strategy include helping states and tribes build wetlands protection program capacity and integrating wetlands and watershed protection. EPA's Wetlands Program is currently undertaking a national collaborative program planning effort to devise national strategies in the areas of monitoring, state and tribal capacity, regulatory program, jurisdictional determinations, and restoration partnerships. This planning effort will move forward within the context of the strategic goals and program measures outlined in this guidance.

1. No Net Loss:

EPA contributes to achieving no overall net loss of wetlands through the Wetlands regulatory program established under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and EPA jointly administer the Section 404 program, which regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

EPA will continue to work with COE to ensure application of the 404(b)(1) guidelines which require that discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. be avoided and minimized to the extent practicable and unavoidable impacts are compensated. In FY 2009, EPA will track the effectiveness of EPA's environmental review of CWA Section 404 permits (see Program Activity Measure WT-3). Each EPA region will also identify opportunities to partner with the Corps in meeting performance measures for compliance with 404(b)(1) guidelines. At a minimum, these include:

- Environmental review of CWA Section 404 permits to ensure wetland impacts are avoided and minimized;
- Ensure when wetland impacts cannot be avoided under CWA Section 404 permits, that the unavoidable impacts are compensated for;
- Participation in joint impact and mitigation site inspections, and Mitigation Bank Review Team activities;
- Assistance on development of mitigation site performance standards and monitoring protocols; and
- Enhanced coordination on resolution of enforcement cases.

2. Net Gain Goal:

Meeting the "net gain" element of the wetland goal is primarily accomplished by other federal programs (Farm Bill agriculture incentive programs and wetlands acquisition and restoration programs, including those administered by FWS) and non-federal programs. EPA will work to improve levels of wetland protection by states and other federal programs through actions that include:

- Working with and integrating wetlands protection into other EPA programs such as Clean Water Act Section 319, State Revolving Fund, National Estuary Program, and Brownfields;
- Providing grants and technical assistance to state, tribal, or local organizations;
- Developing information, education and outreach tools; and
- Collaboration with USDA, DOI, NOAA, and other federal agencies with wetlands restoration programs to ensure the greatest environmental outcomes.

For FY 2009, EPA expects to track the following key activities for accomplishing its wetland goals:

President's Initiative – Among the several federal agencies working to meet the President's wetlands goal, EPA's commitment is to achieve an increase of at least 6,000 acres of restored wetlands and 6,000 acres of enhanced wetlands over the five-year period (1,200 acres per year in each category). EPA will track this commitment as a sub-set of the overall net gain goal and will track and report the results separately under Program Activity Measure WT-1. These acres may include those supported by Wetland Five-Star Restoration Grants, the National Estuary Program, Section 319 nonpoint source grants, Brownfield grants, EPA's Great Waterbody Programs, and other EPA programs. This does not include enforcement or mitigation acres. EPA greatly exceeded its target for this Program Activity Measure in 2005 and 2006, mainly due to unexpected accomplishments from National Estuary Program enhancement projects. However, because EPA cannot assume such significant results each year, the target will be at 88,000 acres for FY 2009.

State/Tribal Programs: A key activity is building the capacity of states and tribes in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building. Program Activity Measure WT-2 is meant to reflect EPA's goal of increasing state and tribal capacity in wetlands protection. In reporting progress under the measure, EPA will be looking for substantial progress toward the state or tribe's wetland program development in three of the six elements of the measure (i.e., monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building) during the last three years.

The Wetland Demonstration Pilot is a three-year (FYs 2005-2007) trial to assess the programmatic and environmental outcomes states/tribes can achieve when Wetland grants are targeted at program implementation. Special dispensation was given for this three-year demonstration for CWA 104(b)(3) funds to support implementation activities. In FY 2009, EPA will receive the final reports from states and tribes and assess the environmental outcomes that were achieved under the Implementation Pilot.

Regulatory Program Performance: In 2006 and 2007, EPA and the Corps of Engineers partnered to develop and refine a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit database (ORM 2.0) that enables more insightful data collection on the performance of the Section 404 regulatory program. Using ORM 2.0 as a data source, Program Activity Measure WT-3 documents the annual percentage of 404 standard permits where EPA coordinated with the permitting authority and that coordination resulted in an environmental improvement in the final permit decision. This measure will remain an indicator until enough data is collected to define a meaningful target.

Wetland Monitoring: In March 2003, EPA released guidance to states outlining the Elements of a State Water Monitoring and Assessment Program. The guidance recommended including wetlands as part of that program. This was followed in April of 2006 by release of an "Elements" document specific to wetlands to help EPA and state program managers plan and implement a wetland monitoring and assessment program within their water monitoring and assessment programs. Also, in 2006 EPA re-initiated the National Wetlands Monitoring and Assessment Work Group to provide national leadership in implementing state and tribal wetlands monitoring strategies. The Work Group will also play a prominent role in informing design of the National Wetland Condition Assessment, scheduled for fieldwork in 2011.



EPA will continue to work with states and tribes to build the capability to monitor trends in wetland condition as defined through biological metrics and assessments. By the end of FY 2009, at least 19 states will be on track to measure and report baseline wetland condition in the state using condition indicators and assessments (see Program Activity Measure WT-4). States should also have plans to eventually document trends in wetland condition over time. Examples of activities indicating the state is "on track" include, but are not limited to:

- building technical and financial capacity to conduct an "intensification study" as part of the 2011 National Wetland Condition Assessment;
- developing or adapting wetland assessment tools for use in the state;
- monitoring activity is underway for wetland type(s) watershed(s) stated in strategy or goals; and
- developing a monitoring strategy with one goal of evaluating baseline wetland condition.

Baseline condition may be established using landscape assessment (Tier I), rapid assessment (Tier 2), or intensive site assessment (Tier 3).

C) Grant Program Resources

Examples of grant resources supporting this work include the Wetland Program Development Grants, Five Star Restoration Grants, the Clean Water Act Section 319 Grants, the Brownfields grants, and the National Estuary Program Grants. For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan). In addition, some states and tribes have utilized Clean Water Action Section 106 funds for program implementation, including wetlands monitoring and protection projects.

IV. STRATEGIES TO PROTECT LARGE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

The core programs of the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act are essential for the protection of the Nation's drinking water and fresh waters, coastal waters, and wetlands. At the same time, additional, intergovernmental efforts are sometimes needed to protect and restore large aquatic ecosystems around the county. For many years, EPA has worked with state and local governments, tribes, and others to implement supplemental programs to restore and protect the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the waters along the Mexico Border. More recently EPA has developed new, cooperative initiatives addressing Long Island Sound, South Florida, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and the waters of the Pacific Islands.

1. Protect Mexico Border Water Quality

A) Subobjective

Sustain and restore the environmental health along the U.S.-Mexico Border through the implementation of the *Border 2012 Plan*.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Strategies

The United States and Mexico have a long-standing commitment to protect the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico Border region. The basic approach to improving the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico Border region is the *Border 2012 Plan*. Under this Plan, EPA expects to take the following key Actions to improve water quality and protect public health.

1. Core Program Implementation:

EPA will continue to implement core programs under the Clean Water Act and related authorities, ranging from discharge permit issuance, to watershed restoration, to nonpoint pollution control.

2. Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Financing:

Federal, state, and local institutions participate in border area efforts to improve water quality through the construction of infrastructure and development of pretreatment programs. Specifically, Mexico's National Water Commission (CNA) and EPA provide funding and technical assistance for project planning and construction of infrastructure.

Congress has provided $953 million for Border infrastructure from 1994 to 2008. For FY 2009, EPA expects to be able to provide approximately $10 million for these projects. EPA will continue working with all its partners to leverage available resources to meet priority needs. The FY 2009 target will be achieved through the completion of prioritized Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF) drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects. Future progress in meeting this subobjective will be achieved through other border drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects as well as through the collaborative efforts established through the Border 2012 Water Task Forces.

3. Build Partnerships:

Partnerships are critical to the success of efforts to improve the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico Border region. Since 1995, the NAFTA-created institutions, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB), have had the primary role in working with communities to develop and construct environmental infrastructure projects. BECC and NADB support efforts to evaluate, plan, and implement financially and operationally sustainable drinking water and wastewater projects. EPA will continue to support these institutions.

4. Improve Measures of Progress:

During FY 2009, EPA will work with Mexico, states, tribes, and other institutions to improve measures of progress toward water quality and public health goals.

C) Grant Program Resources

A range of program grants are used by states to implement core programs in the U.S.-Mexico Border region for waters in the U.S. only. Allocations of the funding available for infrastructure projects are not provided through guidance, but through a collaborative and public prioritization process.

2. Protect Pacific Islands Waters

A) Subobjective

Sustain and restore the environmental health of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

The U.S. island territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands struggle to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation service. For example, the island of Saipan in the Northern Marianas, with a population of about 70,000, may be the only municipality of its size in the United States without 24-hour drinking water. When residents of Saipan do get water (many receive only a few hours per day of water service), it is too salty to drink. In the Pacific Island territories, poor wastewater conveyance and treatment systems threaten to contaminate drinking water wells and surface waters. Island beaches, with important recreational, economic, and cultural significance, are frequently polluted and placed under advisories.

One of the root causes of drinking water and sanitation problems in the U.S. Pacific Island territories is inadequate and crumbling infrastructure. Recent studies estimate that it would take over one billion dollars in capital investments to bring the Pacific territories drinking water and wastewater systems up to U.S. standards. EPA is targeting innovative infrastructure financing, enforcement, and technical assistance to improve the drinking water and wastewater situation in the Pacific Islands. In pursuing these actions, EPA will continue to use the available resources and to work with partners at both the federal and local levels to seek improvements.

- **Innovative Financing:** EPA is working in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Interior to create a U.S. Territories Bond Bank for the Pacific territories and the U.S. Virgin Islands or a special low-interest loan program for the Territories. The bond bank would make it easier and less expensive for the territories to secure bonds while the special program would be a direct low-interest loan. Either approach could address large-scale infrastructure needs.
- **Enforcement:** EPA will continue to oversee implementation of judicial and administrative orders to improve drinking water and wastewater systems. For example, as a result of implementation of a 2003 Stipulated Order under the federal district court in Guam, wastewater spills in Guam in 2006 were down by 90% compared to 2002; and no island-wide boil water notices were issued in 2005 or 2006 compared to nearly every month in 2002. EPA will continue to assess judicial and administrative enforcement as a tool to improve water and wastewater service.
- **Technical Assistance:** EPA will continue to use technical assistance to improve the operation of drinking water and wastewater systems in the Pacific Islands. In addition to periodic on-site training, EPA will continue to use the IPA (Intergovernmental Personnel Act) to build capacity in the Islands to protect public health and the environment. For example, in 2006 and 2007, EPA placed U.S. Public Health Service drinking water engineers in key positions within Pacific island water utilities and within local regulatory agencies.
- **Guam Military Expansion:** EPA will continue to partner with the Department of Defense in its Guam Military Expansion project to improve the environmental infrastructure on Guam. The U.S and Japan have agreed to relocate the Marine Base from Okinawa, Japan to Guam. By 2014, the relocation could result in approximately 10,000 additional troops and upwards of 35,000 additional people on Guam (a 26% increase in population while spending $10 - $15 billion on construction. This military expansion is an opportunity to significantly improve the environmental infrastructure on Guam.

C) Grant Program Resources

A range of grants funds and set-asides from the national State Revolving Fund (SRF) appropriation are available to implement projects to improve water infrastructure in the Pacific Islands. EPA currently provides about $5 million total to the Pacific territories in drinking water and wastewater grants annually through the SRF programs.

3. Protect the Great Lakes

A) Subobjective

Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystem (using the Great Lakes 40-point scale).

2005 Baseline:	21.5 points
2006 Result:	21.1
2007 Result:	22.7
2008 Commitment:	22
2009 Target:	22.5
2011 Target:	23[f]

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Strategies

As the largest surface freshwater system on the face of the earth, the Great Lakes ecosystem holds the key to the quality of life and economic prosperity for tens of millions of people. While significant progress has been made to restore the environmental health of the Great Lakes, much work remains to be done.

In May 2004, President Bush signed a Presidential Executive Order recognizing the Great Lakes as a national treasure, calling for the creation of a "Regional Collaboration of National Significance" and a cabinet-level interagency Task Force. The President's May 2004 Executive Order established the EPA Administrator as the chair of a ten-member Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, one purpose of which is to ensure that their programs are funding effective, coordinated, and environmentally sound activities in the Great Lakes system.

More than 1,500 people representing federal, state, local and tribal governments; nongovernmental entities; and private citizens participated in the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (GLRC) on eight issue-specific Strategy Teams to develop a *Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes*, presented in December 2005. Teams focused on:

- Aquatic Invasive Species
- Habitat/Species
- Coastal Health
- Areas of Concern/Sediments
- Nonpoint Source
- Toxic Pollutants
- Indicators and Information
- Sustainable Development

EPA and the Interagency Task Force are using the *Strategy* as a guide for Great Lakes protection and restoration. The Administration is implementing near term actions that address issues in all eight of the priority areas identified in the Strategy. Highlights include:

- Continued implementation of the Great Lakes Legacy Act to remediate contaminated sediments in Great Lakes Areas of Concern.

- Implementation of a communication network among federal agencies to coordinate response to newly identified aquatic invasive species in response to requests for assistance from state or local authorities, including rapid assessment of needed actions and prompt determination of who has the resources and expertise to assist in taking action.

- Establishment of a forum that includes other federal agencies, states, and non-governmental organizations to support the GLRC goal of protecting and restoring 200,000 acres of wetlands by accomplishing three things: enhanced coordination; improved accountability; and accelerated actions. Attendant activities will include work with forum members to update the Great Lakes Habitat Initiative's database of potential habitat restoration projects and funding programs.

- Implementation of pilots by state and local governments using a standardized sanitary survey form for beach assessments.

- Surveillance for emerging chemicals of concern.

- The IATF created the Wetlands Subcommittee and the Aquatic Invasive Species Rapid Response Subcommittee to improve interagency coordination on two high priority areas for the Great Lakes. Both subcommittees are also bringing in non federal partners through joint projects in cooperation with the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration.

Progress under the *Great Lakes Strategy* is dependent on continued work to implement core Clean Water Act

[f]The long-term target was changed to 23.5 in the 2007 OMB PART review.

programs. These programs provide a foundation of water pollution control that is critical to the success of efforts to restore and protect the Great Lakes. While the Great Lakes face a range of unique pollution problems (extensive sediment contamination and atmospheric deposition) they also face problems common to most other waterbodies around the country. Effective implementation of core programs, such as discharge permits, nonpoint pollution controls, wastewater treatment, wetlands protection, and appropriate designation of uses and criteria, must be fully and effectively implemented throughout the Great Lakes Basin.

In addition, for the Great Lakes Basin, EPA will focus on two key measures of core program implementation: improving the quality of major discharge permits and implementing the national Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Policy. In the case of discharge permits, EPA has a goal of assuring that by FY 2009, 96% of the major, permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries have permits that reflect water quality standards to implement the Great Lakes Guidance (see Program Activity Measure GL-1). This is a significant increase from the 2002 baseline of 61.6%. In the case of the CSO Policy, EPA has a long-term goal of 100% of permits with schedules in place in permits or other enforceable mechanisms to implement approved Long Term Control Plans. This measure is being re-classified to be consistent with a comparable National measure. The FY 2009 target is 90% of permits consistent with the Policy (see Program Activity Measure GL-2).

Making recreational waters of the Great Lakes safe for swimming is a common goal of the EPA *Strategic Plan* and other EPA regional and Great Lakes plans. In FY 2007, EPA worked with states to both improve the state water quality standards for bacteria in recreational waters and to implement the BEACH Act (see *Water Safe for Swimming*, Section 3 of this *Guidance*). EPA has a goal of assuring that 100% of high priority beaches around the Great Lakes continue to be served by water quality monitoring and public notification programs consistent with the BEACH Act guidance (see Program Activity Measure GL-3). EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office will continue to work with EPA regions and states to make and track progress toward a goal of 90% of monitored, high priority Great Lakes beaches meeting bacteria standards more than 95% of the swimming season.

Following intensive ship- and land-based monitoring of Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Huron from CY 2005 through CY 2007, EPA will focus on similar cooperative monitoring efforts with Canada on Lake Ontario in CY 2008 and on Lake Erie in CY 2009. In FY 2009, EPA plans to initiate nearshore chemical and biological monitoring of the 10,000 miles of Great Lakes nearshore waters. EPA will thus collect better information related to the most productive of the Great Lakes waters, intakes, outfalls, and beaches.

C) Grant Program Resources:

The Great Lakes National Program Office negotiates grants resources with states and tribes, focusing on joint priorities for Lakewide Management Plans and Remedial Action Plans. The Great Lakes National Program Office issues awards for monitoring the environmental condition of the Great Lakes, and also issues solicitations for projects furthering protection and clean up of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Priorities are expected to include Contaminated Sediments; Pollution Prevention and Toxics Reduction; Habitat (Ecological) Protection and Restoration; Invasive Species; Strategic or Emerging Issues, such as the disappearance of *diporeia* at the base of the food web; and specific Lakewide Management Plan or Remedial Action Plan (LaMP/RAP) Priorities. Additional information concerning these resources is provided in the grant program guidance website (http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/fund/glf.html). This website also links to information requesting proposals for monitoring and evaluation of contaminated sediments or for remediation of contaminated sediments, a non-grant program pursuant to the Great Lakes Legacy Act.

4. Protect and Restore the Chesapeake Bay

A) Subobjective

Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that the overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Strategies

EPA's Chesapeake Bay work is based on a collaborative regional partnership formed to direct and conduct restoration of the Bay and its tidal tributaries. Partners include EPA as the federal government representative; the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body; Maryland; Virginia; Pennsylvania; Delaware; New York; West Virginia; the District of Columbia; and participating citizen advisory groups. Chesapeake 2000, a comprehensive and far-reaching agreement, guides restoration and protection efforts through 2010, and focuses on improving water quality. The challenge is to reduce pollution and restore aquatic habitat to the extent that the Bay's waters can be removed from the Clean Water Act "impaired waters" list.

The Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) has shown how federal agencies and states can work together collaboratively. The greatest success in the last five years has been the water quality initiative, which has resulted in:

- New water quality standards for the Bay and its tidal tributaries that protect living resources and are both more attainable and more valid scientifically, incorporating innovative features such as habitat zoning and adoption of area specific submerged aquatic vegetation acreage targets;
- Adoption of nutrient and sediment allocations for all parts of the watershed, to meet the new standards, which reflect a consensus of all six basin states, the District of Columbia, and EPA;
- Tributary-specific pollution reduction and habitat restoration plans ("tributary strategies") which spell out the treatment technologies, best management practices (BMPs), and restoration goals for riparian forest buffers and wetlands which must be employed to achieve the allocations; and
- A common National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting approach for all significant wastewater treatment facilities that unites both upstream and downstream states in the enforcement of the new water quality standards and allocations, including implementation of watershed permitting and nutrient trading.

Progress on Bay restoration must be accelerated substantially as the restoration goal of 2010 approaches. EPA remains firmly committed to the 2010 goal and will continue working with other Bay Program partners to identify additional opportunities to accelerate progress and ensure that water quality objectives are achieved as soon as possible. The water quality standards and permitting approach, which applies to over 450 facilities basin wide, will speed up nutrient reductions from wastewater facilities. To maximize the federal investment, EPA places a premium on improving access to available assistance programs and targeting them to measures that yield the greatest water quality benefit for the expenditure, as well as using innovative approaches such as nutrient trading and watershed permitting programs.

CBP partners are emphasizing implementation of the most cost-effective BMPs, using the Program's analytical capability. Priorities for funding restoration efforts were established by CBP leaders in 2005 to help focus available resources. EPA and its partners are also funding watershed projects to test the effectiveness of key nonpoint source BMPs and spur innovations such as better technology and market incentives. In order to accelerate the pace of water quality and aquatic habitat restoration, EPA and Bay area states are taking a number of steps to make the most cost-effective use of available regulatory, incentive and partnership tools, including the following key actions for FY 2009.

- Fully implement base clean water programs in the Bay. Core CWA programs provide a foundation of water pollution control and wetlands protection that is critical to protecting and restoring Chesapeake Bay tidal waters. Clean Air Act regulations controlling emissions of nitrogen compounds also contribute substantially to Bay restoration.
- Support implementation of watershed permitting and nutrient trading programs. A 2005 study identified ways to use EPA's regulatory authorities more effectively to advance Bay restoration, and these recommendations are being implemented. EPA and watershed states will set stronger nutrient limits for wastewater facilities under the Chesapeake Bay permitting approach, increasing the use of SRF low-interest loans for financing municipal wastewater treatment improvements. New NPDES Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) permit requirements will be put in place. To curb urban/suburban storm water loads and damage to the watershed's carrying capacity from rapidly increasing impervious surface acreage and loss of riparian buffers, EPA will cooperate with partners to strengthen implementation of NPDES municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) and construction permit requirements.
- Accelerate Bay cleanup by focusing on the most cost-effective nutrient-sediment control and key habitat restoration strategies. The states' pollution control and habitat restoration strategies (tributary strategies) define specific, localized approaches for reducing nutrient and sediment loads from agricultural operations, the largest category of sources. They emphasize agricultural BMPs such as nutrient management, low/no-till cultivation, cover crops, and forest buffer restoration, which are among the most cost-effective of all measures for controlling nutrient-sediment pollution loads. EPA and state partners will integrate tributary strategy implementation with Farm Bill programs.
- Enhance use of monitoring, modeling and demonstration projects to target and assess the effectiveness of restoration actions. EPA is upgrading its watershed modeling capability, to improve tributary strategy planning and assessment. The Chesapeake Bay Phase 5 Watershed Model is being calibrated and verified for management application. EPA and U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers are upgrading the Chesapeake Bay water quality model and are cooperating with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and U.S. Department of Agriculture to organize an assessment of regional sediment management.

- Strengthen accountability for implementation of restoration measures. In 2006 and 2007, the CBP substantially revised its indicators and reporting for Chesapeake Bay health and restoration, both to improve accountability and to respond to recommendations from the Government Accountability Office (GAO). The indicators will be expanded in 2008-2009 to include tributary health and restoration reporting. EPA, NOAA, and the states will collaborate on improved integration of water quality and fisheries monitoring and reporting under the CBP's precedent setting agreement in 2005 to establish ecosystem-based fisheries management for the Chesapeake Bay.
- Use the CBP federal partnership for cooperative conservation to improve access to available financial and technical assistance programs, and link federal programs to CBP's strategic priorities. EPA and the Bay states will strengthen partnerships with complementary federal agency programs that fund agricultural conservation and ecosystem restoration, manage lands and fisheries,and contribute to Bay scientific understanding.

The CPB completed a PART review in 2006 and achieved a "moderately effective" rating. New performance measures developed for the FY 2006 PART assessments are included in the FY 2009 budget request. Follow-up actions in the improvement plan include: investigating potential methods to characterize the uncertainty of the watershed and water quality models, developing a comprehensive implementation strategy, and promoting and tracking the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements.

In response to the PART improvement plan actions, recommendations from the GAO and Congressional report language to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, the CBP is developing a *Chesapeake Action Plan* (CAP). The CAP will enhance coordination and integration of CBP partner activities to restore the Chesapeake Bay and watershed and to better relate CBP partner activities to environmental progress and results. The CAP will include detailed information on all activities undertaken by CBP partners, which will be used to support development of an overarching operating plan for the CBP and will integrate management and alignment of CBP partner activities.

C) Grant Program Resources

Grant resources supporting this goal include the Chesapeake Bay Implementation and Monitoring Grants under Section 117 of the Clean Water Act, as well as a range of program grants to states. A website provides information about grants progress toward meeting environmental results (http://www.epa.gov/region3/chesapeake/grants/progress.htm).

5. Protect the Gulf of Mexico

A) Subobjective

Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico (by 0.2) on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report (a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good):

2004 Baseline:	2.4
2007 Actual:	2.4
2008 Commitment:	2.5
2009 Target:	2.5
2011 Target:	2.6

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Strategies

The Gulf of Mexico basin has been called "America's Watershed." Its U.S. coastline is 1,630 miles; it is fed by thirty-three major rivers, and it receives drainage from 31 states in addition to a similar drainage area from Mexico. One sixth of the U.S. population now lives in Gulf Coast states, and the region is experiencing remarkably rapid population growth. In addition, the Gulf yields approximately forty percent of the Nation's commercial fishery landings, and Gulf Coast wetlands comprise about half the national total and provide critical habitat for seventy-five percent of the migratory waterfowl traversing the United States.

For FY 2009, EPA is working with states and other partners to support attainment of environmental and health goals that align with the *Gulf of Mexico Governors' Action Plan* developed by the Gulf States Alliance, a partnership of the five Gulf states (see Program Activity Indicator GM-3). The Alliance has identified issues that are regionally significant and can be effectively addressed through increased collaboration at the local, state, and federal levels. These activities fall into five categories:

1. Water Quality for Healthy Beaches and Shellfish Beds

The Clean Water Act provides authority and resources that are essential to protecting water quality in the Gulf of Mexico and in the larger Mississippi River Basin that contributes pollution, especially oxygen demanding nutrients, to the Gulf. EPA regions and the Gulf of Mexico Program Office will work with states to continue to maximize the efficiency and utility of water quality monitoring efforts for local managers by coordinating and standardizing state and federal water quality data collection activities in the Gulf region and to assure the continued effective implementation of core clean water programs, ranging from discharge permits, to nonpoint pollution controls, to wastewater treatment, to protection of wetlands.

A central pillar of the strategy to restore the health of the Gulf is restoration of water quality and habitat in 13 priority coastal watersheds. These 13 watersheds include 812 of the impaired segments identified by states around the Gulf and will receive targeted technical and financial assistance to restore impaired waters. The 2009 goal is to fully attain water quality standards in at least 96 of these segments (see Program Activity Measure SP-38).

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) cause public health advisories, halt commercial and recreational shellfish harvesting, limit recreation, exacerbate human respiratory problems, and cause fish kills. EPA is working with Mexico and the Gulf states to implement an advanced detection forecasting capability system to manage harmful algal blooms and for notifying public health managers (see Program Activity Measure GM-1) and expects to expand the system in 2009 to include the additional Mexican State of Campeche.

The Gulf of Mexico Program Office has a long-standing commitment to develop effective partnerships with other programs within EPA, in other federal agencies, and with other organizations. For example, the Program Office is working with the EPA Office of Research and Development and other federal agencies to develop and implement a coastal monitoring program to better assess the condition of Gulf waters.

2. Wetland and Coastal Conservation and Restoration

Another key element of the strategy for improving the water quality in the Gulf is to restore, enhance, or protect a significant number of acres of coastal and marine habitat. The overall wetland loss in the Gulf area is on the order of fifty percent, and protection of the critical habitat that remains is essential to the health of the Gulf aquatic system. EPA has a goal of restoring 20,600 acres of habitat by 2009 (see Program Activity Measure SP-39). EPA is working with the NOAA, environmental organizations, the Gulf of Mexico Foundation, and area universities to identify and restore critical habitat. The Gulf Alliance will enhance cooperative planning and programs across the Gulf states and federal agencies to protect wetland and estuarine habitat.

3. Identification and Characterization of Gulf Habitats

The Gulf Coast supports a diverse array of coastal, estuarine, nearshore and offshore ecosystems, including seagrass beds, wetlands and marshes, mangroves, barrier islands, sand dunes, coral reefs, maritime forests, bayous, streams, and rivers. These ecosystems provide numerous ecological and economic benefits including water quality, nurseries for fish, wildlife habitat, hurricane and flood buffers, erosion prevention, stabilized shorelines, tourism, jobs, and recreation. The Gulf of Mexico contributes U.S. commercial fish landings estimated annually at more than $1 billion and as much as 30 percent of U.S. saltwater recreation fishing trips. The ability to evaluate the extent and quality of these habitats is critical to successfully managing them for sustainability, as well as better determining threats from hurricanes and storm surge. The long-term partnership goal for the Alliance is to identify, inventory, and assess the current state of and trends in priority coastal, estuarine, near-shore, and offshore Gulf of Mexico habitats to inform resource management decisions. The Gulf of Mexico Program is working with NOAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Geological Survey in support of this goal.

4. Reductions in Nutrient Inputs to Coastal Ecosystems

Healthy estuaries and coastal wetlands depend on a balanced level of nutrients. Excessive nutrient levels can have negative impacts such as reducing the abundance of recreationally and commercially important fishery species. Over the next several years, the Gulf states will be establishing criteria for nutrients in coastal ecosystems that will guide regulatory, land use, and water quality protection decisions. In 2009, EPA will support coastal nutrient criteria and standards development with a Gulf state pilot. Because the five Gulf states face similar nutrient management challenges at both the estuary level and as the receiving water for the entire Mississippi River watershed, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance is an important venue to build and test management tools to reduce nutrients in Gulf waters and achieve healthy and resilient coastal ecosystems.

Any strategy to improve the overall health of the entire Gulf of Mexico must include a focused effort to reduce the size of the zone of hypoxic conditions (i.e., low oxygen in the water) in the northern Gulf. Actions to address this problem must focus on both localized pollutant addition throughout the Basin and on nutrient loadings from the Mississippi River.

EPA, in cooperation with states and other federal agencies, developed an *Action Plan for Reducing, Mitigating and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico* (Draft 2008). This Action Plan includes as a goal the long-term target to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone from about 14,000 square km to less than 5,000 square km. measured as a five-year running average (see Program Activity Measure SP-40). In working to accomplish this goal, EPA, states, and other federal agencies, such as USDA, will continue implementation of core clean water programs and partnerships and efforts to coordinate allocation of technical assistance and funding to priority areas around the Gulf.

Specifically, in FY 2009, EPA will support efforts to reduce nutrient loadings to watersheds and reduce the size of the hypoxic zone by identifying the top 100 nutrient-contributing watersheds in the Mississippi River Basin and using the U.S. Geological Survey SPARROW (SPAtially Referenced Regressions on Watershed) model to indicate where the major sources of nitrogen and phosphorus are located and where to target reduction efforts. EPA will establish effective watershed partnerships with the Sub-Basin or states to facilitate voluntary nutrient reduction, including working with states to: (1) develop nitrogen and phosphorus reduction strategies; (2) coordinate, consolidate and improve access to data collected by states on Gulf hypoxia; and (3) identify and quantify the effects of the hypoxic zone on the economic, human and natural resources in the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basin and the Northern Gulf of Mexico.

5. Environmental Education

Education and outreach are essential to accomplish the Gulf of Mexico Alliance's overall goals and are integral to the other four Alliance priority issues. It is critical that Gulf residents and decision makers understand and appreciate the connection between the ecological health of the Gulf of Mexico and its watersheds and coasts, their own health, the economic vitality of their communities, and their overall quality of life. There is a nationwide need for a better understanding of the link between the health of the Gulf of Mexico and the U.S. economy. The long-term Alliance partnership goal is to increase awareness and stewardship of Gulf coastal resources.

C) Grant Program Resources

The Gulf of Mexico Program issues an annual competitive Funding Announcement for Gulf of Mexico Alliance Regional Partnership projects that improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico by addressing improved water quality and public health, priority coastal habitat protection/recovery, more effective coastal environmental education, improved habitat identification/characterization data and decision support systems, and strategic nutrient reductions. Projects must actively involve stakeholders and focus on support and implementation of the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts.

For additional information on these grants, see the grant program guidance on the website (http://www.epa.gov/gmpo).

6. Protect Long Island Sound

A) SUBOBJECTIVE

Prevent water pollution, improve water quality, protect aquatic ecosystems, and restore habitat of Long Island Sound.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

More than 20 million people live within 50 miles of Long Island Sound's shores and more than one billion gallons per day of treated effluent enter the Sound from 106 treatment plants. In a 1992 study, it was estimated that the Sound generated more than $5.5 billion to the regional economy from clean water-related activities alone – recreational and commercial fishing and shellfishing, beach-going, and swimming. In 2008 dollars, that value is now $8.5 billion. The Sound also generates uncounted billions through transportation, ports, harbors, real estate, and other cultural and aesthetic values. The Sound is breeding ground, nursery, feeding ground, and habitat to more than 170 species of fish and 1,200 invertebrate species that are under increasing stress from development and competing human uses.

The key environmental and ecological outcomes for Long Island Sound include:

- Marine waters that meet prescribed water quality standards;
- Diverse habitats that support healthy, abundant and sustainable populations of diverse aquatic and marine-dependent species; and
- An ambient environment that is free of substances that are potentially harmful to human health or otherwise may adversely affect the food chain.

EPA continues to work with the States of New York and Connecticut and other federal, state, and local Long Island

Sound Management Conference partners to implement the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to restore and protect the Sound. Because levels of dissolved oxygen are critical to the health of aquatic life and viable public use of the Sound, a CCMP priority is controlling nitrogen discharges to meet water quality standards.

1. Reduce Nitrogen Loads

The Long Island Sound bi-state nitrogen TMDL relies on flexible and innovative approaches, notably "bubble" management zones and exchange ratios that allow sewage treatment plant operators to trade nitrogen reduction obligations with each other. This approach can help attain water quality improvement goals, while allowing communities to save an estimated $800 million by allocating reductions to those plants where they can be achieved most economically, and plants that have the greatest impact on water quality.

The States of New York and Connecticut will continue to allocate resources toward Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrades to control nitrogen discharges as required in their revised NPDES (SPDES) permits. The States will monitor and report discharges through the Permit Compliance System (PCS). Revisions to the TMDL conducted under the initial review process will incorporate any revised marine water quality standards for dissolved oxygen adopted by the States of Connecticut and New York.

The State of Connecticut will continue its innovative Nitrogen Credit Exchange program instituted in 2002. Reductions in nitrogen discharges at plants that go beyond TMDL requirements create the state's system of market credits, which will continue to assist in reducing construction costs and more effectively address nitrogen reductions to the Sound. New York City will continue its STP nitrogen upgrades under a 2005 State of New York Consent Order, and will minimize the impact of nitrogen discharges to the Sound as construction proceeds through 2014.

EPA will continue to work with the upper Long Island Sound watershed States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont to develop state plans to identify and control nitrogen discharges to the Connecticut River, the primary fresh water riverine input to the Sound. As sources are identified and control strategies developed, state discharge permits will need to be modified to incorporate appropriate load allocations.

2. Reduce the Area and Duration of Hypoxia

As nitrogen loads to the Sound decrease, reductions in the size and duration of the hypoxic area may be anticipated. While other factors also affect the timing, duration, and severity of hypoxia, including weather conditions such as rainfall, solar radiation and light, temperature, and winds; continued reductions in nitrogen loads will help to mitigate these uncontrollable factors. As the states continue implementing STP upgrades, the new applied technologies will reduce nitrogen inputs, limiting algal response and interfering with the cycles that promote algal growth, death, decay, and loss of dissolved oxygen.

3. Restore and Protect Critical Habitats and Reopen Rivers to Diandromous Fish

EPA will continue to work with Management Conference partners to restore degraded habitats and reopen rivers and streams to diadromous fish passage. States and EPA will direct efforts at the most vulnerable coastal habitats and key areas for productivity. Projects, using a variety of public and private funding sources, and in cooperation with landowners, will construct fishways, remove dams, or otherwise remove impediments to diadromous fish passage. Where feasible and as funding allows, fish counting devices will provide valuable data on actual numbers of fish entering breeding grounds. Restoration of the diadromous fishery and increasing the higher trophic levels in the Sound are longer-term goals of federal and state managers.

4. Implement through Partnerships

To continue CCMP implementation, New York, Connecticut, and EPA will implement the *Long Island Sound 2008 Agreement*. The Agreement builds upon CCMP goals and targets, which were refined and documented in the predecessor *Long Island Sound 2003 Agreement*. The 2008 *Agreement* was submitted for endorsement by the Long Island Sound Policy Committee in 2008.

EPA and states will continue to participate in the Long Island Sound Management Conference under CWA Section 320, as implemented through the *Long Island Sound Restoration Act of 2000* as amended, CWA Section 119. The states and EPA will continue to address the highest priority environmental and ecological problems identified in the CCMP – the impact of hypoxia on the ecosystem; the effects of reducing toxic substances, pathogens, and floatable debris; identification, restoration and protection of critical habitats; and managing the populations of living marine and marine-dependent resources that rely on the Sound as their primary habitat. The Management Conference will work to improve riparian buffers in key river reaches and restore submerged aquatic vegetation in key embayments; reduce the impact of toxic substances, pathogens, and floatable debris on the ecology; and improve the stewardship of these critical areas.

EPA and the states will continue to support the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Science and Technical Advisory Committee, which provide technical expertise and public

participation and advice to the Management Conference partners in the implementation of the CCMP. An educated and informed public will more readily recognize problems and understand their role in environmental stewardship.

5. Core EPA Program Support

The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) supports, and is supported by EPA core environmental management and regulatory control programs. The CCMP, established under CWA Section 320, envisioned a partnership of federal, state and local governments, private industry, academia and the public, to cleanup and restore the Sound. This cooperative environmental partnership relies on existing federal, state and local regulatory frameworks – and funding-- to achieve targets for restoration and protection and apply limited resources to highest priority areas.

EPA and the states use authorities under CWA Section 319 to manage watersheds that are critical to the health of Long Island Sound. State and local TMDLs for harmful substances support the work of the Management Conference in ensuring a clean and safe Long Island Sound.

The Sound is an Estuary of National Significance, as so recognized under CWA Section 320, and those funds help support implementation of the CCMP. State Revolving Funds under Section 601 are used to upgrade STPs for nitrogen control, and NPDES permits issued under Section 402 provide enforceable targets to monitor progress in reducing nitrogen and other harmful pollutants to waters entering the Sound.

C) Grant Program Resources

EPA grant resources supporting this goal include the Long Island Sound CCMP implementation grants authorized under Section 119(d) of the Clean Water Act as amended. These include the Long Island Sound Futures Fund Large and Small grant programs administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Long Island Sound CCMP Enhancements Grant program administered by the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, and the Long Island Sound Research Grant program administered by EPA. The LISS web page provides grant information and progress toward meeting environmental results at: (http://www.longislandsoundstudy.net/grants/index.htm).

7. Protect South Florida Ecosystem

A) Subobjective

Protect and restore the South Florida ecosystem, including the Everglades and coral reef ecosystems.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

The South Florida ecosystem encompasses three national parks, more than ten national wildlife refuges, a national preserve and a national marine sanctuary. It is home to two Native American nations, and it supports the largest wilderness area east of the Mississippi River, the only living coral barrier reef adjacent to the United States, and the largest commercial and sport fisheries in Florida. But rapid population growth is threatening the health of this vital ecosystem. South Florida is home to about 8 million people, more than the populations of 39 individual states. Another 2 million people are expected to settle in the area over the next 10 to 20 years. Fifty percent of the region's wetlands have been lost to suburban and agricultural development, and the altered hydrology and water management throughout the region have had a major impact on the ecosystem.

EPA is working in partnership with numerous local, regional, state, and federal agencies and tribes to ensure the long-term sustainability of the region's varied natural resources while providing for extensive agricultural operations and a continually expanding population. EPA's South Florida Geographic Initiative (SFGI) is designed to protect and restore communities and ecosystems affected by environmental problems. SFGI efforts include activities related to the Section 404 wetlands protection program; the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (CERP); the Water Quality Protection Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary; the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative, directed by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force; the Brownfields Program; and a number of other waste management programs.

1. Accelerate Watershed Protection

Strong execution of core clean water programs is essential but not adequate for accelerating progress toward maintaining and restoring water quality and the associated biological resources in South Florida. Water quality degradation is often caused by many different and diffuse sources. To

address the complex causes of water quality impairment, we are using an approach grounded in science, innovation, stakeholder involvement, and adaptive management – the watershed approach. In addition to implementing core clean water programs, we will continue to work to:

- Support and expand local watershed protection efforts through innovative approaches to build local capacity; and

- Initiate or strengthen through direct support watershed protection and restoration for critical watersheds and water bodies.

2. Conduct Congressionally-mandated Responsibilities

The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and Protection Act of 1990 directed EPA and the State of Florida, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), to develop a Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) for the Sanctuary. The purpose of the WQPP is to recommend priority corrective actions and compliance schedules addressing point and nonpoint sources of pollution in the Florida Keys ecosystem. In addition, the Act also required development of a comprehensive water quality monitoring program and provision of opportunities for public participation. In FY 2009, EPA will continue to implement the WQPP for the FKNMS, including the comprehensive monitoring projects (coral reef, seagrass, and water quality), special studies, data management, and public education and outreach activities. EPA will also continue to support implementation of wastewater and storm water master plans for the Florida Keys to upgrade inadequate wastewater and storm water infrastructure. In addition, we will continue to assist with implementing the comprehensive plan for eliminating sewage discharges from boats and other vessels.

3. Support the Actions of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force

In October 2002, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force passed a resolution to improve implementation of the National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs. Among other things, the resolution recommended development of local action strategies (LAS) to improve coordinated implementation of coral reef conservation. In 2004 and 2005, EPA Region 4 staff worked with the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative (SEFCRI) to develop a LAS for southeast Florida calling for reducing "land-based sources of pollution" and increasing the awareness and appreciation of coral habitat. Key goals of the LAS are:

- Characterize the existing condition of the coral reef ecosystem;
- Quantify, characterize and prioritize the land based sources of pollution that need to be addressed based on identified impacts to the reefs;
- Identify how pollution affects the southeast Florida coral reef habitat;
- Reduce the impacts of land-based sources of pollution; and
- Work in close cooperation with the awareness and appreciation focus team.

Detailed action strategies or projects for each goal have been developed. For example, one priority action strategy/project is to assimilate existing data to quantify and characterize the sources of pollution and identify the relative contributions of point and nonpoint sources.

4. Other Priority Activities for FY 2009

- Support development of TMDLs for various south Florida waters including the watershed for Lake Okeechobee, the primary or secondary source of drinking water for large portions of south Florida.

- Assist the State of Florida and South Florida Water Management District in evaluating the appropriateness of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) technology as a key element of the overall restoration strategy for south Florida. Region 4 will continue to work with the COE to evaluate proposed ASR projects.

- Continue implementation of the South Florida Wetlands Conservation Strategy, including protecting and restoring critical wetland habitats in the face of tremendous growth and development.

- Continue to work closely with the Jacksonville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Florida to facilitate expedited review of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and regulatory permit actions associated with the ongoing implementation of CERP. Several large water storage impoundments will be under construction during the next few years.

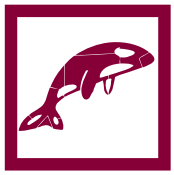
- Continue to implement the Everglades Ecosystem Assessment Program, an EMAP-based monitoring program to assess the health of the Everglades and the effectiveness of ongoing restoration and regulatory strategies. Scientific publications will be completed during FY 2009.

- Continue to work with the State of Florida and federal agencies to implement appropriate phosphorus control programs that will attain water quality standards within the Everglades.

C) Grant Program Resources

The South Florida Program Office uses available resources to fund priority programs and projects that support the restoration and maintenance of the south Florida ecosystem, including the Everglades and coral reef habitat. These programs and projects include monitoring (water quality, seagrass, and coral reef), special studies, and public education and outreach activities. Federal assistance agreements for projects supporting the activities of the SFGI are awarded under the authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the CWA. Region 4 issues announcements of opportunity for federal funding and "requests for proposals" in accordance with EPA Order 5700.5 (Policy for Competition in Assistance Agreements).

8. Protect the Puget Sound Basin



A) Subobjective

Improve water quality, improve air quality, and minimize adverse impacts of rapid development in the Puget Sound Basin.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

The Puget Sound Basin is the largest population and commercial center in the Pacific Northwest, supporting a vital system of international ports, transportation systems, and defense installations. The ecosystem encompasses roughly 20 rivers and 2,800 square miles of sheltered inland waters that provide habitat to hundreds of species of marine mammals, fish, and sea birds. Puget Sound salmon landings average more than 19 million pounds per year and support an average of 578,000 sport-fishing trips each year.

Although Puget Sound currently leads U.S. waterways in shellfish production, 30,000 acres of shellfish beds have been closed to harvest since 1980. These closures affect local economies and cultural and subsistence needs for these traditional resources. In addition, excess nutrients have created hypoxic zones that further impair shellfish and finfish populations. Recent monitoring assessments indicate that marine species in the Puget Sound have high levels of toxic contamination. Almost 5,700 acres of submerged land (about 9 square miles) are currently classified as contaminated with toxics and another 24,000 as at least partially contaminated. Additional pollutants are still being released: approximately 1 million pounds of toxics are released into the water and 5 million pounds into the air each year, with many pollutants finding their way into Puget Sound.

There is growing recognition that protecting the Puget Sound ecosystem would require increased capacity and sharper focus. In 2006, a broad partnership of civic leaders, scientists, business and environmental representatives, representative agency directors and tribal leadership was asked to propose a new state approach to restoring and protecting the Puget Sound. This challenge resulted in the creation of the Puget Sound Partnership, a new state agency, tasked with developing, by September 2008, an updated and more integrated comprehensive management plan, "2020 Action Agenda", for protecting and restoring the Puget Sound ecosystem and its component habitats and species.

Key program strategies for FY 2009 include:

Improving Local Water Quality and Restoring Shellfish Beds

- EPA will work with state and local agencies and the tribes to help focus and maintain coordinated corrective actions to improve water quality in areas where shellfish bed closures or harvest area downgrades are occurring.

Addressing Stormwater Issues through Local Watershed Protection Plans

- EPA will work with state and local agencies and the tribes using local watershed protection approaches to reduce stormwater impacts to local aquatic resources, such as salmon and shellfish, in urbanizing areas currently outside of NPDES Phase I and II permit authority. Of particular concern are the sensitive and high value estuarine waters such as Hood Canal, the northern Straits, and south Puget Sound.
- Work with the state to increase support to local and tribal governments and the development community to promote smart growth and low impact development approaches in the Puget Sound region. Watershed focused projects will be implemented with Targeted Watershed Grant funds from FYs 2007 and 2008.
- Water quality and habitat improvements will be quantified, documented and evaluated as local watershed protection and restoration plans are implemented.

- EPA will help support development of a comprehensive storm water monitoring program for the Puget Sound basin so that information is gathered that can be used to adaptively manage the next round of permits and implementation actions.

Reducing Sources of Toxics and Nutrients

- Priority toxic contaminants from terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine discharge sources will be quantified and source control actions prioritized and initiated.
- A mass balance model of nutrient sources, reservoirs, pathways, and risk to local ecosystems in Puget Sound will be refined and specific nutrient reduction strategies will be established within priority areas, including both Hood Canal and South Puget Sound.

Restoring and Protecting Nearshore Aquatic Habitats

- Through the Puget Sound Nearshore Restoration Partnership, high profile habitat restoration projects will be initiated or others completed in priority estuaries including the Skagit, Nisqually, Hood Canal, South Puget Sound and areas along the northern straits.
- Protection programs, restoration strategies, project lists, and outcomes will be evaluated against current conditions and ongoing habitat loss to determine net changes in extent and function of estuary habitats.

Improving Ecosystem Monitoring and the Application of Science

- A new Integrated Science Plan for Puget Sound will be developed including enhanced monitoring, modeling, assessment and research capacity. The emerging science agenda will be focused on improving the effectiveness of both local management activities and broader policy initiatives.
- A comprehensive watershed monitoring program will be implemented to better understand the impacts of stormwater runoff on aquatic resources and the effectiveness of different management practices and policies.
- EPA will work with other science communication initiatives and programs to ensure that data and information is more available and relevant to citizens, local jurisdictions, watershed management forums, and resource managers.

C) Grant Program Resources

EPA grant resources directly supporting this goal have usually been limited to the National Estuary Program Grants under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (approx. $500 K annually in recent years). The FY 2008 appropriations bill included close to $20 million for development and implementation of the 2020 Action Agenda for Puget Sound. This will be funding an increased level of effort in FY 2009. A range of other water program grants also support many activities that assist in the achievement of this subobjective. These include grants supporting Washington State and Tribal water quality programs, infrastructure loan programs, and competitive grants such as the Targeted Watershed Grants.

9) Protect the Columbia River Basin

A) Subobjective

Prevent water pollution and improve and protect water quality and ecosystems in the Columbia River Basin to reduce risks to human health and the environment.

(Note: Additional measures of progress are identified in Appendices A and D.)

B) Key Program Strategies

More than 1,200 miles long, the Columbia River spans portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Montana, and a substantial portion of British Columbia. The 260,000 square mile Columbia River Basin comprises ecosystems that are home to a variety of biologically significant plants and animals and supports industries vital to the Pacific Northwest, including sport and commercial fisheries, agriculture, transportation, recreation, and electrical power generation.

Many Columbia River tributaries, the mainstem, and the estuary are declared 'impaired' under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. EPA has a long historical commitment to restoring the water quality and ecosystems in the Columbia River Basin, focusing on public health and salmon restoration. EPA studies, and other federal and state monitoring programs, have found significant levels of toxins in fish and the waters they inhabit, including dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), PCBs, and dieldrin. In 1994, EPA funded the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission to

survey tribal members' fish consumption rates. This survey found Columbia River tribal people eat significantly greater amounts of fish than the general population. A follow-up 2002 EPA fish contaminant study found significant levels of toxins in fish that tribal people eat.

EPA Region 10 is working closely with the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Columbia Basin tribal governments, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, local governments, citizen groups, industry, and other federal agencies to develop and implement a collaborative strategy to assess and reduce toxics in fish and water in the Columbia River Basin and to restore and protect habitat.

The Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, one of EPA's National Estuary Programs, also plays a key role in addressing toxics and restoration of critical wetlands in the Lower Columbia River estuary. Since 1996, EPA has provided significant financial support to the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (LCREP). LCREP developed a management plan in 1999 that has served as a blueprint for estuary recovery efforts. The Lower Columbia River and estuary monitoring program, developed and overseen by LCREP, is critical for better understanding the lower river and estuary, including toxics and habitat characterization, information that is essential for Columbia River salmon restoration. EPA has also provided supplemental funding to the LCREP program through EPA's Targeted Watershed Grant program.

Working with state and local governments, EPA has established several goals for improving environmental conditions in the Columbia River basin by 2011:

- Protect, enhance, or restore 13,000 acres of wetland habitat and 3,000 acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed;
- Clean up 150 acres of known highly contaminated sediments; and
- Demonstrate a 10 percent reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue.

Key activities in FY 2009 to accomplish these goals include:

Toxics Reduction

- Continue contaminated sediment removals under Superfund & state RCRA activities including Portland Harbor & Bradford Island.
- Implement existing and legacy pesticide reductions, including pesticide stewardship partnerships; targeted pesticide/toxics collections; and precision agriculture.
- Implement TMDLs which address sediment load reductions, including Washington State TMDL implementation in the Okanogan, Yakima, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, Spokane, and Similkameen tributaries.
- Other key activities will include ongoing Superfund investigation work at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation and Lake Roosevelt.

Habitat

- Continue restoration of wetland & upland habitat areas through LCREP.

Monitoring

- Systematically expand key monitoring activities in fish, water, and sediment.
- Through the Lower Columbia NEP, identify contaminants of concern; identify data bases that can provide baseline data, establish new monitoring efforts to fill data gaps; and identify and implement management practices to reduce contaminants of concern.
- Build on the monitoring work done in the Lower Columbia River to develop and implement, collaboratively with other partners, a long-term monitoring effort above Bonneville Dam for fish, water and sediment, to further understand and characterize toxics in the river.

Reporting

- A "State of the Columbia River Report," is scheduled to be released in late 2008 to assess and characterize toxics in the Columbia River.

C) Grant Program Resources

EPA grant resources directly supporting this goal are limited to the National Estuary Program Grants under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (approx. $500 K annually in recent years) which funds work only in the lower part of the Columbia River, less than 1/5th of the Columbia River Basin. A range of other water program grants also support many activities that assist in the achievement of this subobjective. These include grants supporting Oregon and Washington State and Tribal water quality programs, nonpoint source programs, infrastructure loan programs, and competitive grants such as the Regional Geographic Initiative grants.

V. WATER PROGRAM AND GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This *National Water Program Guidance* document describes the general approaches that EPA, in consultation with states and tribes, expects to be most effective in attaining the environmental and public health improvements identified in the EPA *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*. This *Guidance*, however, is part of a larger, three part management process.

Part 1: Complete *National Water Program Guidance*: During the fall of 2007, EPA reviewed program measures and aligned the number of measures. Draft *Guidance* was published in February 2008 and comments were due on March 31st. EPA reviewed the comments and made changes and clarifications to the measures and the text of the *Guidance*. A summary of comments and responses to comments are provided on the Office of Water Strategic Plan Web site at (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/). EPA regional offices also provided regional targets in late March. After discussions among headquarters and regional offices, national targets for FY 2009 were revised to reflect regional input.

Part 2: EPA Region/State/Tribe Consultation/Planning: EPA Regions will work with states and tribes to develop FY 2009 Performance Partnership Agreements or other grant workplans, including commitments to reporting key activities and, in some cases, commitments to specific FY 2009 program accomplishments (April through October of 2008).

Part 3: Program Evaluation and Adaptive Management: The National Water Program will evaluate program progress in 2009 and adapt water program management and priorities based on this assessment information (FY 2009).

EPA is working with states to reduce reporting burden. An online attachment to this *Guidance, Reporting Burden Reduction Opportunities for States*, shows states' recommendations that EPA has adopted partially or in full. To ensure national consistency, implementation of these burden reduction opportunities across the regions is encouraged to the greatest extent possible. The balance of the recommendations is in the process of being evaluated in order to make final implementation decisions. This attachment is posted with this *Guidance* on the Internet at (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/).

Parts 2 and 3 of this program management system are discussed below. Key aspects of water program grant management are also addressed.

A) EPA Region/State/Tribe Consultation/Planning (Step 2)

EPA regional offices will work with states and tribes beginning in April of 2008 to develop agreements concerning program priorities and commitments for FY 2009 in the form of Performance Partnership Agreements or individual grant workplans. The *National Water Program Guidance for FY 2009*, including program strategies and FY 2009 targets, forms a foundation for this effort.

The *National Water Program Guidance for FY 2009* includes a minimum number of measures that address the critical program activities that are expected to contribute to attainment of long-term goals. Between FYs 2007 and 2008, the total number of water measures has been reduced and EPA has focused reporting on existing data systems where possible. Some of these Program Activity Measures track activities carried out by EPA while others address activities carried out by states and tribes (see *Appendices A and D*). In addition, some of these measures include annual national "targets" while others are intended to simply indicate change over time.

During the Spring/Summer of 2008, EPA regions will work with states and tribes to agree on reporting for all the measures in the *FY 2009 Guidance*, including both target and indicator measures. For the target measures, EPA regional offices will develop FY 2009 regional "commitments" based on their discussions with states and tribes and using the "targets" in the *FY 2009 Guidance* as a point of reference. Draft regional "commitments" are due July 7 and, after review and comment by National Program Managers, EPA regions are to finalize regional commitments by September 19. These final regional "commitments" are then summed to make the national commitment, and both the regional and national commitments are entered into the Agency's Annual Commitment System (ACS) prior to the October 1st start of FY 2009.

A key part of this process is discussion among EPA regions, states, and tribes of regional "commitments" and the development of binding performance partnership agreements or other grant workplan documents that establish reporting and performance agreements. The goal of this joint effort is to allocate available resources to those program activities that are likely to result in the best progress toward accomplishing water quality and public health goals for that state/tribe (e.g., improved compliance with drinking water standards and improved water quality on a watershed basis). This process is intended to provide the flexibility for EPA regions to adjust their commitments based on relative needs, priorities, and resources of states and tribes in the EPA region. Recognizing that rural communities face significant challenges in ensuring safe drinking water and protecting water quality, the National Water Program



will focus on addressing rural communities' needs in discussions with states and work more collaboratively with rural communities and rural technical providers in 2008 in planning program activities for FY 2009. **The tailored program "commitments" that result from this process define, in an operational sense, the "strategy" for the National Water Program for FY 2009.**

As EPA regional offices work with states and tribes to develop FY 2009 commitments, there should also be discussion of initial expectations for progress under key measures in FY 2010. The Agency begins developing the FY 2010 budget in the spring of 2008 and is required to provide initial estimates of FY 2010 progress for measures included in the budget in August of 2008. These estimates can be adjusted during the fall before they go into the final FY 2010 President's budget in January 2009. The Office of Water will consult with EPA regions in developing the initial FY 2010 budget measure targets in August 2008, and regions will be better able to comment on proposed initial targets if they have had preliminary discussions of FY 2010 progress with states and tribes. Regions should assume stable funding for the purposes of these discussions.

For a subset of the measures for which FY 2009 targets and commitments are established, EPA is asking that states and EPA regions provide National Program Managers with state specific results data at the end of FY 2009. These measures, referred to as "State Grant" measures are associated with some of the larger water program grants. EPA has been directed by the Office of Management and Budget to identify key measures related to key state grant programs. The grant programs and the FY 2009 "State Grant" measures supporting the grant are:

1) **Water Pollution Control State and Interstate Program Support (106 Grants).** FY 2009 State Grant Measures: SP-10; WQ-1a/b; WQ-3a; WQ-5; WQ-8b; WQ-12a; WQ-13a/b/c/d; WQ-14a; WQ 15a; WQ-19a; WQ-20; and SS-1.

2) **Public Water System Supervision (PWSS Grants)**. FY 2009 State Grant Measures: 2.1.1; SP-1; SP-4a/b; and SDW-1a.

3) **State Underground Water Source Protection (UIC Grants).** FY 2009 Measures: SDW-6 and SDW 7a/b/c.

4) **Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants.** FY 2009 Measures: SP-9 and SS-2.

5) **Nonpoint Source Grants (319 Grants)**. FY 2009 Measure: WQ-10.

For these grants, states will need to provide end of year results data for FY 2009 on a state-specific basis for identified measures.

EPA, states, territories, and tribes are working together to develop the National Environmental Information Exchange Network, a secure, Internet- and standards-based way to support electronic data reporting, sharing, and integration of both regulatory and non-regulatory environmental data. Where data exchange using the Exchange Network is available, states, tribes and territories exchanging data with each other or with EPA should make the Exchange Network and EPA's connection to it, the Central Data Exchange (CDX), the standard way they exchange data and should phase out any legacy methods they have been using. More information on the Exchange Network is available at (www.exchangenetwork.net).

In addition to this *National Water Program Guidance*, supporting technical guidance is available in grant-specific guidance documents. The grant guidance documents will be available by April 2008 in most cases. For most grants, guidance for FY 2008 is being carried forward unchanged to FY 2009. Grant guidance documents can be found on the Internet at (http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/). More information about grant management and reporting requirements is provided at the end of this section.

B) Program Evaluation and Adaptive Management (Step 3)

As the strategies and programs described in this *Guidance* are implemented during FY 2009, EPA, states, and tribes will evaluate progress toward water goals and work to improve program performance by refining strategic approaches or adjusting program emphases.

The National Water Program will evaluate progress using four key tools:

1. National Water Program Performance Reports

The Office of Water will prepare a performance report for the National Water Program at the mid-point in each fiscal year and the end of each fiscal year based on data provided by EPA headquarters program offices, EPA regions, states, and tribes. These reports will give program managers an integrated analysis of:

- Progress ***at the national level*** with respect to program activities and expected environmental and public health goals identified in the Strategic Plan and Regional plans;
- Progress ***in each EPA region*** with respect to the Strategic Plan, program activity measures, and the

Regional Plan (including state/region specific data);
- Insights from recent ***HQ/regional dialogues***, including "best practices" identified from the work of the EPA region, states, or tribes; and
- Insights from recent ***program-specific evaluations***, including internal and external evaluations.

The reports will include conclusions and recommended actions to improve program performance. In addition, the Office of Water will maintain program performance records and identify long-term trends in program performance.

2. Senior Management Measures and Deputy Administrator Progress Reports

The Office of Water reports to the Deputy Administrator the results on a subset of the *National Water Program Guidance* measures every six weeks and on a quarterly basis. In addition, headquarters and regional senior managers are held accountable for a select group of the *Guidance* measures in their annual performance assessments.

3. HQ/Regional Dialogues

Each year, the Office of Water will visit three to four EPA regional offices and Great Waterbody offices to conduct dialogues on program management and performance. These visits will include assessment of performance in the EPA regional office against the:

- Objectives and subobjectives in the *Strategic Plan*;
- Regional water issues identified in the Regional Plan; and
- Annual state/tribal Program Activity Measure commitments.

In addition, a key topic for the HQ/regional dialogues will be identification of program innovations or "best practices" developed by the EPA region, states, tribes, watershed organizations, and others. By highlighting best practices identified in HQ/region dialogues, these practices can be described in water program performance reports and more widely adopted throughout the country.

4. Program-Specific Evaluations

In addition to looking at the performance of the National Water Program at the national level and performance in each EPA regional office, individual water programs will be evaluated periodically by EPA and by external parties.

EPA program evaluations include projects undertaken by the evaluation staff in the Office of Water and the continuing oversight and evaluation of state/tribal program implementation in key program areas (e.g., NPDES program). Major program evaluation projects planned by the Office of Water in FYs 2008 and 2009 include:

- Evaluation of nine National Estuary Programs (FY 2008);
- Review of state on site/decentralized sewage treatment programs (FY 2008);
- Assessment of the Tribal Section 106 program grant guidance (FY 2008); and
- Review of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACHES) grants to states (FY 2008).

In addition, the Office of Water expects that external parties will evaluate water programs, including projects conducted by the EPA Inspector General (IG), the Congressional Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academy of Public Administrators (NAPS), and projects by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

One of the most important external program-specific evaluations of the National Water Program over the past five years has been the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) reviews conducted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Water Program has received an adequate (10) or moderately effective (3) rating for the 13 PART reviews completed to date. As in the past, water program managers will continue to incorporate the findings and follow-up actions from the PART reviews in their programmatic and resource decisions. In 2008, OMB plans to conduct an assessment of all the PART performance measures developed during the past PART reviews.

Finally, improved program performance requires a commitment to both sustained program evaluation and to using program performance information to revise program management approaches. Some of the approaches the Office of Water will take to improve the linkage between program assessment and program management include:

1) **Communicate Performance Information to Program Managers:** The Office of Water will use performance information to provide mid-year and annual program briefings to the Deputy Assistant Administrator and senior HQ water program managers.

2) **Communicate Performance Information to Congress and the Public:** The Office of Water will use performance assessment reports and findings to communicate program progress to other federal agencies, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Congress, and the public.

3) **Link to Budget and Workforce Plans:** The Office of Water will use performance assessment information in formulation of the annual budget and in development of

workforce plans.

4) **Promote Wide Dissemination of Best Practices:** The Office of Water will actively promote the wide application of best practices and related program management innovations identified as part of program assessments.

5) **Expand Regional Office Participation in Program Assessment:** The Office of Water will promote expanded involvement of EPA regional offices in program assessments and implementation of the assessment process. This effort will include expanded participation of the Lead Region in program assessment processes.

6) **Strengthen Program Performance Assessment in Personnel Evaluations:** The Office of Water will include in EPA staff performance standards specific references that link the evaluation of staff, especially the Senior Executive Service Corps, to success in improving program performance.

7) **Recognize Successes:** In cases where program performance assessments have contributed to improved performance in environmental or program activity terms, the Office of Water will recognize these successes. By explaining and promoting cases of improved program performance, the organization builds confidence in the assessment process and reinforces the concept that improvements are attainable.

8) **Strengthen Development of Future Strategic Plans:** The Office of Water will use program assessments to improve future strategic plans and program measures.

9) **Promote Effective Grants Management:** The Office of Water will continue to actively promote effective grants management to improve program performance. The Agency has issued directives, policies, and guidance to help improve grants management. It is the policy of the Office of Water that all grants are to comply with applicable grants requirements (described in greater detail in the "National Water Program Grants Management for FY 2009" section), regardless of whether the program specific guidance document addresses the requirement.

National Water Program Grants Management for FY 2009

The Office of Water places a high priority on effective grants management. The key areas to be emphasized as grant programs are implemented are:

- Promoting competition to the maximum extent practicable;
- Monitoring assistance agreements and ensuring compliance with post-award management standards;
- Assuring that project officers and their supervisors adequately address grants management responsibilities; and
- Linking grants performance to the achievement of environmental results as laid out in the Agency's *Strategic Plan* and this *National Water Program Guidance*.

1. Policy for Competition of Assistance Agreements

The Office of Water strongly supports the Agency policy to promote competition to the maximum extent practicable in the award of assistance agreements. Project officers must comply with Agency policy concerning competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements and ensure that the competitive process is fair and impartial, that all applicants are evaluated only on the criteria stated in the announcement, and that no applicant receives an unfair advantage.

The Policy for Competition of Assistance Agreements, EPA Order 5700.5A1, effective January 15, 2005, applies to competitive announcements issued, released, or posted after January 14, 2005; assistance agreement competitions, awards, and disputes based on competitive announcements issued, released, or posted after January 14, 2005; non-competitive awards resulting from non-competitive funding recommendations submitted to a Grants Management Office after January 14, 2005; and assistance agreement amendments issued after January 14, 2005.

If program offices and regional offices choose to conduct competitions for awards under programs that are exempt from the Competition Order, they must comply with the Order and any applicable guidance issued by the Grants Competition Advocate (GCA). This includes complying with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standard formatting requirements for federal agency announcements of funding opportunities.

As of October 1, 2006, per OMB Directive, all federal agency funding opportunity announcements for open competitions must provide applicants with the opportunity to submit applications electronically through (http://www.grants.gov). It is the official federal government website where applicants can find and apply to funding opportunities from all 26 federal grant-making agencies.

On December 1, 2006 the Office of Grants and Debarment issued a memorandum describing the approval process for using State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) funds to make non-competitive awards to state co-regulator organizations using the co-regulator exception in the

Competition Order. The memorandum states that it is EPA policy to ensure that the head of the affected state agency or department (e.g., the State Environmental Commissioner or the head of the state public health or agricultural agency) is involved in this approval process. Accordingly, effective December 1, 2006, before redirecting STAG funds from a State Continuing Environmental Program (CEP) grant allotment for a non-competitive award to a state co-regulator organization, EPA must request and obtain the consent of the head of the affected state agency or department.

2. Policy on Compliance Review and Monitoring

The Office of Water is required to develop and carry out a post-award monitoring plan and conduct baseline monitoring for every award. EPA Order 5700.6 A.2 CHG 2, *Policy on Compliance, Review and Monitoring*, effective January 1, 2008 helps to ensure effective post-award oversight of recipient performance and management. The Order encompasses both the administrative and programmatic aspects of the Agency's financial assistance programs. From the programmatic standpoint, this monitoring should ensure satisfaction of five core areas:

- Compliance with all programmatic terms and conditions;
- Correlation of the recipient's work plan/application and actual progress under the award;
- Availability of funds to complete the project;
- Proper management of and accounting for equipment purchased under the award; and
- Compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements of the program.

If during monitoring it is determined that there is reason to believe that the grantee has committed or commits fraud, waste and/or abuse, then the project officer must contact the Office of the Inspector General. Advanced monitoring activities must be documented in the official grant file and the Grantee Compliance Database. Baseline monitoring activities must be documented in the Post-Award Database in the Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS).

3. Performance Standards for Grants Management

Project officers of assistance agreements participate in a wide range of pre-and post-award activities. OGD issued *Guidance for Addressing Grants Management and the Management of Interagency Agreements under the Performance Appraisal and Recognition System* (PARS) on January 17, 2008 to be used for 2008 PARS performance agreements/appraisals of project officers who are managing at least one active grant during the rating period and their supervisors/managers. The Office of Water supports the requirement that project officers and their supervisors/ managers address grants management responsibilities through the Agency's PARS process.

4. Environmental Results Under EPA Assistance Agreements

EPA Order 5700.7, which went into effect in 2005, states that it is EPA policy to:

- Link proposed assistance agreements to the Agency's *Strategic Plan*;
- Ensure that outputs and outcomes are appropriately addressed in assistance agreement competitive funding announcements, work plans, and performance reports; and
- Consider how the results from completed assistance agreement projects contribute to the Agency's programmatic goals and responsibilities.

The Order applies to all non-competitive funding packages/funding recommendations submitted to Grants Management Offices after January 1, 2005, all competitive assistance agreements resulting from competitive funding announcements issued after January 1, 2005, and competitive funding announcements issued after January 1, 2005. Project officers must include in the Funding Recommendation a description of how the project fits within the Agency's *Strategic Plan*. The description must identify all applicable EPA strategic goal(s), objectives, and where available, subobjective(s), consistent with the appropriate Program Results Code(s).

In addition, project officers must:

- Consider how the results from completed assistance agreement projects contribute to the Agency's programmatic goals and objectives;
- Ensure that well-defined outputs and outcomes are appropriately addressed in assistance agreement work plans, solicitations, and performance reports; and
- Certify/assure that they have reviewed the assistance agreement work plan and that the work plan contains outputs and outcomes.

VI. WATER PROGRAM AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In 2001, the EPA Environmental Justice Executive Steering Committee (comprised of the Deputy Assistant Administrators and Deputy Regional Administrators) directed each headquarters program office and EPA regional office to develop Environmental Justice (EJ) Action Plans. In 2005, EPA identified eight (8) specific national environmental justice priorities as critical issues of nation-wide concern and addressed in the Agency's FY 2006 - 2011 Strategic Plan.

The EJ Action Plans are prospective planning tools that identify measurable commitments to address key environmental justice priorities. EPA is currently working to align the development of the EJ Action Plans with the development of the NPM Guidances. The development or identification of activities for the EJ Action Plans is occurring concurrently with the development of the priorities and strategies of the National Program Manager Guidances.

Environmental Justice in the EPA National Water Program

The Office of Water places emphasis on achieving results in areas with potential environmental justice concerns through Water Safe to Drink (Sub-objective 2.1.1) and Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat (Sub-objective 2.1.2), two of the eight national EJ priorities. In addition, the National Water Program places emphasis on other EJ Water Related Elements: 1) Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health (Subobjective 4.2.4); 2) Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories (Subobjective 4.2.5); and Alaska Native Villages Program. This focus will result in improved environmental quality for all people, especially for those living in areas with potential disproportionately high and adverse human health conditions. In order to advance environmental quality for communities with EJ concerns, the Office of Water will address the EJ considerations in infrastructure improvements to small and disadvantaged communities and reducing risk to exposure in contaminants in fish.

Environmental Justice Priority: Water Safe to Drink

The Office of Water will promote infrastructure improvements to small and disadvantaged communities through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) that reduce public exposure to contaminants through compliance with rules and supports the reliable delivery of safe water in small and disadvantaged communities, Tribal and territorial public water systems, schools, and child-care centers.

To support better management of water systems on tribal lands, EPA will implement a Tribal operator certification program to provide Tribal water utility staff with drinking water operator certification opportunities. EPA will work with its federal partners to improve access to safe drinking water for persons living on tribal lands.

To maintain and improve water quality in rural America, EPA will continue its efforts to promote better management of water utilities through support of state capacity development and operator certification programs, and through initiatives on asset management, operator recruitment and retention, and water efficiency.

EPA will continue to encourage states to refer drinking water systems to third party assistance providers, when needed. Third party assistance is provided through existing contractual agreements or by other state, federal, or non-profit entities.

On October 10, 2007, EPA published the latest changes to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) which included significant improvements to the Public Education (PE) requirements. Drinking water systems must conduct PE when they have a lead action level exceedance. EPA made significant modifications to the content of the written public education materials (message content) and added a new set of delivery requirements. These revisions are intended to better ensure that at risk and under represented populations receive information quickly and are able to act to reduce their exposure.

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 includes a provision which provides new authority for EPA, in consultation with other federal agencies, to conduct a range of activities to promote healthy school environments. The Act requires EPA, in consultation with DoEd, DHHS, and other relevant agencies, to issue voluntary guidelines for states to use in developing and implementing an environmental health program for schools. The guidelines are to encompass a broad range of specific issues including lead in drinking water.

Environmental Justice Priority: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

EJ Consideration: Fish Consumption Monitoring and Advisories - Reducing Risk to Exposure in Contaminants in Fish.

The Office of Water promotes contaminant monitoring, as well as risk communication to minority populations who may consume large amounts of fish and shellfish taken from polluted waters. Integration of public health advisory activities into the Water Quality Standards Program promotes environmental justice by allowing that advisories and minority population health risks are known when

states make water quality standards attainment decisions, developing Total Maximum Daily Loads for impaired waters, and developing permits to control sources of pollution.

The Office of Water will focus on activities encouraging states to assess fish and shellfish tissue contaminant information in waters used for fishing by minority populations and tribes, particularly those that catch fish for subsistence. Such populations may include women of child bearing age, children, African Americans, Asian Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

The Office of Water reaches these populations by disseminating information in multiple languages to doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, and midwives about reducing the risks of exposure to contaminants in fish and shellfish. The Office of Water maintains the National Fish Advisory Website that includes the National Listing of Fish Advisories (includes both fish and shellfish advisories) and provides information to health professionals and the public on health advice for eating fish and shellfish, and how to prepare fish caught for recreation and subsistence.

Environmental Justice Water Related Elements

EPA will continue to work with unserved and underserved communities in the U.S.-Mexico Border region and Pacific Islands to improve water infrastructure to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The Office of Water will promote the protection of public health through the improvement of sanitation conditions in Alaska Native Villages and other small and disadvantaged rural Alaska communities. EPA's Alaska Native Village Infrastructure program funds the development and construction of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. As projects are completed, public exposure to contaminants is greatly reduced through the reliable delivery of safe drinking water in compliance with public health standards and the treatment of wastewater to meet environmental regulations.

Achieving Results in the Environmental Justice Priorities

The Office of Water will track these activities through the EJ Action Plan, Goal 2 Clean and Safe Water, Subobjective 2.1.1 (Water Safe to Drink) and Subobjective 2.1.2 (Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat). For the EJ water related elements, the Office of Water will track activities through the EJ Action Plan, Subobjective 4.2.4 (Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health), Subobjective 4.2.5 (Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories), and performance measures from the budget and PART review of the Alaska Native Villages Program.

In order to begin documenting the environmental and human health improvements achieved in areas with potential environmental justice concerns, the Office of Water will begin developing specific performance measures for activities identified in its EJ Action Plan. These performance measures will assist managers on how to better integrate environmental justice principles into policies, programs, and activities.

National Water Program Guidance

Office of Water
Fiscal Year 2009



APPENDICES

A) Summary Table:
FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measures Appendix

B) FY 2009 Water State Grant Measures Appendix

C) Explanation of Key Changes from FY 2008 to FY 2009

D) Detailed Measures Appendix:
Measures with National and Regional Data and Targets

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FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measures Appendix

National Water Program Guidance

Office of Water
Fiscal Year 2009

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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						REGIONAL OFFICE										
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Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water																
Sub-objective 2.1.1: Water safe to drink																
2.1.1	2.1.1	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.		Y	89%	89%	75%	90%	91%	91%	89%	92%	90%	95%	90%	
2.1.1	SP-1	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.		Y	88%	82%	86%	90%	89%	88%	87%	87%	90%	90%	89%	
2.1.1	SP-2	Percent of "person months" (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.			95%	94.5%	90%	96%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	98%	95%	
2.1.1	SP-3	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.			82%	93%	90%	n/a	89%	95%	82%	72%	87%	75%	87%	
2.1.1	SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.		Y	35%	57%	60%	23%	46%	39%	30%	18%	38%	1%	35%	
2.1.1	SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.		Y	45%	81%	78%	55%	51%	63%	46%	20%	32%	1%	72%	
2.1.1	SP-5	Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.			28,977											28,977
2.1.1	SDW-1a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.		Y	93%	90%	95%	91%	94%	84%	93%	95%	90%	100%	95%	
2.1.1	SDW-1b	Number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.			52	1	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	12	18	8	

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2.1.1	SDW-2	Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).	Y		n/a											
2.1.1	SDW-3	Percent of the Lead action level data for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.	Y		n/a											
2.1.1	SDW-4	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).			87%	82%	91%	89%	89%	85%	79%	93%	88%	82%	94%	
2.1.1	SDW-5	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations.[a]			3,968	455	395	415	501	875	162	344	380	201	240	
2.1.1	SDW-6	Percent of identified Class V Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)		Y	70%	80%	75%	75%	73%	65%	80%	90%	85%	75%	20%	
2.1.1	SDW-7a	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]		Y	89%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	75%	
2.1.1	SDW-7b	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]		Y	87%	n/a	90%	98%	70%	65%	90%	90%	90%	90%	85%	
2.1.1	SDW-7c	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]		Y	91%	n/a	90%	100%	100%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	n/a	

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2.1.1	SDW-8	Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)[a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]			86%	99.8% (12,075)	86%	88% (2,900)	95% (123)	50% (118)	2 (86%)	95% (354)	70%	40% (2,042)	20% (50)	
2.1.1	SDW-9	Percent of community water system intakes for which source water was assessed for drinking water use during the most recent reporting cycle.	Y		n/a											
2.1.1	SDW-10a	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which there is a TMDL.	Y		n/a											
2.1.1	SDW-10b	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which the waterbody impairments have been restored.	Y		n/a											
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat																
2.1.2	SP-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.			5.20%											5.20%
2.1.2	SP-7	Percent of state-monitored shellfish growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.			65 to 85%											65 to 85%
2.1.2	FS-1a	Percent of river miles where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Y		n/a											
2.1.2	FS-1b	Percent of lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Y		n/a											
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming																

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2.1.3	SP-8	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters, measured as a 5-year average.			2											2
2.1.3	SP-9	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.		Y	91%	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	82%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	93%	
2.1.3	SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)		Y	668 (78%)	76 (93%)	69 (65%)	197 (83%)	15 (63%)	272 (75%)	n/a	20 (83%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	
2.1.3	SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.		Y	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis																
2.2.1	SP-10	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)		Y	1,768	76	84	370	360	309	135	230	96	56	52	
2.2.1	SP-11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)			5,133	132	230	1200	863	1700	300	245	163	214	86	
2.2.1	SP-12	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)			62	4	8	7	16	5	5	2	13	0	2	
2.2.1	SP-13	Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good").			n/a (not reporting until 2012)											

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2.2.1	SP-14	Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (cumulative)			n/a (not reporting until 2012)											
2.2.1	SP-15	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. (cumulative)			20,101 (6.3%)											20,101 (6.3%)
2.2.1	WQ-1a	Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (cumulative)		Y	12	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	
2.2.1	WQ-1b	Number of States and Territories that are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (annual)		Y	35	3	4	5	7	5	4	3	3	1	0	
2.2.1	WQ-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)			35	n/a	1	n/a	2	4	10	n/a	3	5	10	
2.2.1	WQ-3a	Number, and national percent, of States and Territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.		Y	34 (60.7%)	2	2	4	6	5	4	3	5	2	1	
2.2.1	WQ-3b	Number, and national percent of Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.			15 (48%)	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	3	n/a	3	2	3	
2.2.1	WQ-4a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.			76.2%	75%	83%	83%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	50%	
2.2.1	WQ-4b	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from authorized Tribes that are approved by EPA.			66.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	
2.2.1	WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.		Y	56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	

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2.2.1	WQ-6a	Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance. (cumulative)			135	6	0	n/a	1	28	14	3	15	35	33	
2.2.1	WQ-6b	Number of Tribes that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system. (cumulative)			78	6	1	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	15	14	
2.2.1	WQ-7	Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data. (cumulative)			42	6	4	6	5	5	2	2	6	4	2	
2.2.1	WQ-8a	Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.			3,176 (82%)	230	89	1,035	433	445	222	161	230	45	286	
2.2.1	WQ-8b	Number, and national percent, of approved TMDLs, that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.		Y	3,085 (81%)	230	89	1,035	393	445	178	161	230	43	281	
2.2.1	WQ-9a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).			8.5 million lbs											8.5 million lbs
2.2.1	WQ-9b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).			4.5 million lbs											4.5 million lbs
2.2.1	WQ-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).			700,000 tons											700,000 tons

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2.2.1	WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)		Y	114	16	6	12	25	16	6	17	8	2	6	
2.2.1	WQ-11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)	Y		n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-12a	Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current. [a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]		Y	88% (100,977)	76% (1,357)	87% (2,996)	89% (16,407)	90% (18,230)	90% (12,777)	90% (24,073)	87% (14,416)	85% (4,124)	80% (2,209)	75% (4,388)	
2.2.1	WQ-12b	Percent of tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current. [a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]			88% (347)	100% (2)	100% (2)	n/a	100% (13)	95% (42)	90% (9)	100% (16)	90% (178)	76% (38)	80% (47)	
2.2.1	WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general MS-4 permit.	Y	Y	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13b	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	Y	Y	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13c	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	Y	Y	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	Y	Y	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.		Y	21,813 (98%)	1,347 (94%)	1,850 (98%)	1,710 (98%)	3,289 (97%)	5,265 (99%)	1,998 (95%)	1,005 (98%)	690 (98%)	4,087 (97%)	572 (100%)	
2.2.1	WQ-14b	Number, and national percent, of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	Y		n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.		Y	≤22.5%											≤22.5%
2.2.1	WQ-15b	Of the major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.	Y		n/a											

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2.2.1	WQ-16	Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards. (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance)			4,256 (86%)											4,256 (86%)
2.2.1	WQ-17	Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).			93.7%	96%	93%	94%	92%	95%	92%	89%	93%	92%	95%	
2.2.1	WQ-19a	Number, and national percent, of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.		Y	489 (95%)	17 (94%)	21 (95%)	91 (95%)	63 (95%)	52 (95%)	50 (94%)	117 (95%)	37 (95%)	21 (95%)	20 (95%)	
2.2.1	WQ-19b	Number, and national percent, of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.[a]			589 (95%)	25 (96%)	35 (95%)	95 (95%)	63 (95%)	60 (95%)	58 (95%)	117 (95%)	37 (95%)	26 (93%)	73 (95%)	
2.2.1	WQ-20	Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.	Y	Y	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-21	Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]). (cumulative)	Y		n/a											
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters																
2.2.2	2.2.2	Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.			2.4											2.4
2.2.2	SP-16	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.			1.8											1.8
2.2.2	SP-17	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.			3.8											3.8
2.2.2	SP-18	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.			2											2

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2.2.2	SP-19	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in Puerto Rico.			1.7											1.7
2.2.2	SP-20	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).			98%	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
2.2.2	4.3.2	Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).			75,000	3,321	1,115	5,000	30,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	5,200	2,802	
2.2.2	CO-1	Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained.	Y		n/a											
2.2.2	CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by 'no discharge zone(s)'.[a]	Y		n/a											
2.2.2	CO-3	Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed. (cumulative)	Y		n/a											
2.2.2	CO-4	Rate of return on Federal investment for the National Estuary Programs [dollar value of 'primary' leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) divided by Section 320 funds].	Y		n/a											
2.2.2	CO-5	Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.	Y		n/a											
2.2.2	CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	Y		n/a											
GOAL 4																
Subobjective 4.3.1 Increase Wetlands																
4.3.1	SP-21	Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.[a]			100,000 annual											100,000 annual
4.3.1	SP-22	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve 'no net loss' of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.			No Net Loss											No Net Loss
4.3.1	WT-1	Number of acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative (cumulative).			88,000											88,000

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						REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	Non-Commit-ment Indicator (Y/N)	State Grant Measure (Y/N)	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
4.3.1	WT-2a	Number of States that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Y		n/a											
4.3.1	WT-2b	Number of Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Y		n/a											
4.3.1	WT-3	Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection than originally proposed.	Y		n/a											
4.3.1	WT-4	Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition - with plans to assess trends in wetland condition - as defined through condition indicators and assessments (cumulative). [a]			19	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	
Subobjective 4.2.4 Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health																
4.2.4	SP-23	Reduce the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters.			n/a						n/a			n/a		
4.2.4	SP-24	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003. [a]			1,500						1,500			0		
4.2.4	SP-25	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003. [a]			105,500						100,000			5,500		
Subobjective 4.2.5 Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories																
4.2.5	SP-26	Percent of the population served by community water systems in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that receive continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.			72%											
4.2.5	SP-27	Percent of the time that the sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).			64%											

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G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	Non-Commit-ment Indicator (Y/N)	State Grant Measure (Y/N)	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
4.2.5	SP-28	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.			86%											
Subobjective 4.3.3 Improve the Health of the Great Lakes																
4.3.3	4.3.3	Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.			22.5											
4.3.3	SP-29	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.			5%											
4.3.3	SP-30	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in the air in the Great Lakes basin.			7%											
4.3.3	SP-31	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin which are restored and de-listed.			3											
4.3.3	SP-32	Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.			5.5 million											
4.3.3	GL-1	Number, and percent of all NPDES permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries that have permit limits that reflect the Guidance's water quality standards, where applicable.			2,954 (96%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,735 (98%)						
4.3.3	GL-2	Number, and Great Lakes percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)			136 (90%)		23 (88%)	1 (100%)		112 (90%)						
4.3.3	GL-3	Percent of high priority Tier 1 (significant) Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs that comply with the U.S. EPA National Beaches Guidance.			100% (366)		100% (21)	100% (11)		100% (334)						
4.3.3	GL-4a	Number of near term Great Lakes Actions on track.[a]	Y		n/a											

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G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	Non-Commit-ment Indicator (Y/N)	State Grant Measure (Y/N)	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
4.3.3	GL-4b	Number of near term Great Lakes Actions completed.[a]	Y		n/a											
4.3.3	GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. [New measure for FY 09]			21											
Subobjective 4.3.4 Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem																
4.3.4	SP-33	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.			n/a											
4.3.4	SP-34	Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.			n/a											
4.3.4	SP-35	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds reduced).			50% (81.19 M lbs)											
4.3.4	SP-36	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).			64% (9.19 M lb)											
4.3.4	SP-37	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons reduced).			67% (1.13 M tons)											
4.3.4	CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.			74% (36.92 M lbs)											
4.3.4	CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.			87% (5.36 M lbs)											
4.3.4	CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.			62% (6,182 miles)											
Subobjective 4.3.5 Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico																
4.3.5	4.3.5	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.			2.5											
4.3.5	SP-38	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas. (cumulative starting in FY 07)			96											
4.3.5	SP-39	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. (cumulative starting in FY 07)			20,600											

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						REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	Non-Commit-ment Indicator (Y/N)	State Grant Measure (Y/N)	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
4.3.5	SP-40	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.			n/a											
4.3.5	GM-1	Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).			Expand operational system to Campeche, Mexico											
4.3.5	GM-3a	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are on track.[a]			10											
4.3.5	GM-3b	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are completed.[a]			63											
Subobjective 4.3.6 Restore and Protect Long Island Sound																
4.3.6	SP-41	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).			135,374 lbs/day (37,323 TE lbs/day)											
4.3.6	SP-42	Reduce the size of the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound (i.e., defined as the area in which the long-term average maximum July-September dissolved oxygen level is <3mg/l b; reduce the average duration of the maximum hypoxic event)			n/a											
4.3.6	SP-43	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.			1,043											
4.3.6	SP-44	Reopen miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			133											
Subobjective 4.3.7 Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem																
4.3.7	SP-45	Achieve 'no net loss' of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).			No Net Loss											

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						REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	Non-Commit-ment Indicator (Y/N)	State Grant Measure (Y/N)	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
4.3.7	SP-46	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.			Maintain Baseline											
4.3.7	SP-47	Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.			Maintain Baseline											
4.3.7	SP-48	Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.			Maintain Baseline											
Subobjective 4.3.8 Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin																
4.3.8	SP-49	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			600											
4.3.8	SP-50	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			125											
4.3.8	SP-51	Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			5,700											
Subobjective 4.3.9 Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin																
4.3.9	SP-52	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed. (cumulative starting in FY 05)			10,000											
4.3.9	SP-53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			5											
4.3.9	SP-54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)			n/a											

Superscript (a) denotes change in reporting

Appendix B
FY 2009 Water State Grant Measures Appendix

National Water Program Guidance

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G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water														
Sub-objective 2.1.1: Water safe to drink														
Grant Program: Public Water System Supervision SDWA Section 1443(a)														
2.1.1	2.1.1	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	89%	89%	75%	90%	91%	91%	89%	92%	90%	95%	90%	
2.1.1	SP-1	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	88%	82%	86%	90%	89%	88%	87%	87%	90%	90%	89%	
2.1.1	SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	35%	57%	60%	23%	46%	39%	30%	18%	38%	1%	35%	
2.1.1	SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	45%	81%	78%	55%	51%	63%	46%	20%	32%	1%	72%	
2.1.1	SDW-1a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	93%	90%	95%	91%	94%	84%	93%	95%	90%	100%	95%	
Grant Program: Underground Injection Control														
2.1.1	SDW-6	Percent of identified Class V Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)	70%	80%	75%	75%	73%	65%	80%	90%	85%	75%	20%	
2.1.1	SDW-7a	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]	89%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	75%	

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				REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
2.1.1	SDW-7b	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]	87%	n/a	90%	98%	70%	65%	90%	90%	90%	90%	85%	
2.1.1	SDW-7c	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.[a]	91%	n/a	90%	100%	100%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	n/a	
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming														
Grant Program: Beaches Protection														
2.1.3	SP-9	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	91%	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	82%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	93%	
2.1.3	SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis														
Grant Program: Water Pollution Control (Section 106)														
2.2.1	SP-10	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)	1,768	76	84	370	360	309	135	230	96	56	52	
2.2.1	WQ-1a	Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (cumulative)	12	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	
2.2.1	WQ-1b	Number of States and Territories that are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (annual)	35	3	4	5	7	5	4	3	3	1	0	
2.2.1	WQ-3a	Number, and national percent, of States and Territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	34 (60.7%)	2	2	4	6	5	4	3	5	2	1	
2.2.1	WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	

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				REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
2.2.1	WQ-8b	Number, and national percent, of approved TMDLs, that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	3,085 (81%)	230	89	1,035	393	445	178	161	230	43	281	
2.2.1	WQ-12a	Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current. [a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]	88% (100,977)	76% (1,357)	87% (2,996)	89% (16,407)	90% (18,230)	90% (12,777)	90% (24,073)	87% (14,416)	85% (4,124)	80% (2,209)	75% (4,388)	
2.2.1	WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general MS-4 permit.	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13b	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13c	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	n/a											
2.2.1	WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	21,813 (98%)	1,347 (94%)	1,850 (98%)	1,710 (98%)	3,289 (97%)	5,265 (99%)	1,998 (95%)	1,005 (98%)	690 (98%)	4,087 (97%)	572 (100%)	
2.2.1	WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	≤22.5%											≤22.5%
2.2.1	WQ-19a	Number, and national percent, of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.	489 (95%)	17 (94%)	21 (95%)	91 (95%)	63 (95%)	52 (95%)	50 (94%)	117 (95%)	37 (95%)	21 (95%)	20 (95%)	
2.2.1	WQ-20	Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.	n/a											

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				REGIONAL OFFICE										
G/O/S	ACS Code	FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2009 National Target	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	HQ
2.1.3	SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)	668 (78%)	76 (93%)	69 (65%)	197 (83%)	15 (63%)	272 (75%)	n/a	20 (83%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	
Grant Program: Non-Point Source (Section 319)														
2.2.1	WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)	114	16	6	12	25	16	6	17	8	2	6	

FY 2009 state grant measures are still under review at time of this printing, as of April 2008
Superscript (a) denotes change in reporting

Appendix C
Explanation of Key Changes Summary

National Water Program Guidance

Office of Water
Fiscal Year 2009

APPENDIX C: Explanation of Changes from FY 2008 to FY 2009

Office of Water – National Water Program Guidance FY 2009

Change from FY 2008 Guidance Document		Reason for Change	Effected Pages and Sections
Priorities	EPA regional water priorities and their linkage to the Administrator and National Water Program priorities are highlighted.	To present and discuss EPA regional water priorities.	**Pages i and 3. Executive Summary and Introduction.**
Strategies	Environmental Justice (EJ) Considerations. The National Water Program places emphasis on achieving results in areas with potential environmental justice concerns through two national EJ priorities under Goal 2 that are covered by the Water Safe to Drink and Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat sub-objectives (2.1.1 and 2.1.2 respectively) and other EJ water related elements (U.S.-Mexico Border, Pacific Islands, and Alaska Villages programs).	Aligning the Environmental Justice Action Plan to specific achievements of goals in the EPA Strategic Plan and National Water Programs. An EJ section was added to the *Guidance*.	**Pages 44-45, Section VI**
Annual Commitment Measures	**Measures SDW-7a, b, c:** Text and definition for all 3 measures were revised for FY 2009 to track the percent of deep injection wells that loses mechanical integrity and is returned to compliance within 180 days.	Aligning measures to PART and revising measure definition to improve planning and reporting.	**Pages 7-8 of the narrative and detailed measure information for SDW-7 in Appendix D.**
	Measure SDW-8: Measure text and definition were revised for FY 2009 to track the percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted. The measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both percent and number of wells.	Revising measure definition and text to improve planning and reporting.	**Page 8 of the narrative and detailed measure information for SDW-8 in Appendix D.**
	Measure WQ-18: Measure deleted for FY 2009.	Deleting an efficiency measure that is not used for PART tracking.	**Measure is not in FY 2009 *National Water Program***

			Guidance.
Annual Commitment Measures	**Measures WQ-19a and b:** (1) Revised measure text for FY 2010. WQ-19a: "Number of high priority *state* NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year". WQ-19b: "Number of high priority *state and EPA (including tribal)* NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year". (2) Measure definition will be revised in FY 2010 to ensure that a universe is available in time for target and commitment setting in each fiscal year. Under the current measure, commitments are finalized prior to the start of a fiscal year (in September), but the universe is not established until January of that fiscal year (4 months later).	In an effort to improve planning and reporting of this measure and ensure that a universe is provided at the annual commitment stage, revisions are proposed for the measure text and definition. In order for this measure to comport with the cycle of other measures, to simplify the process, and to be more transparent, EPA is proposing to shift the time period for locking down the priority permits universe. EPA is also proposing to shift to a commitment for the number of priority permits issued rather than a percentage for FY 2010. The new schedule would allow the universe to be available before the time of the target and commitment setting. Planning for FY 2010 measure development need to begin immediately to ensure that a universe is developed by early 2009.	**Page 16 of the narrative. The current measure and proposed changes are presented in Appendix D under detailed information for WQ-19a and b.**
	Measure WQ-21: For FY 2009, georeferencing data will be requested for reported segments.	To help obtain data concerning progress toward implementation of the pollution controls needed to restore designated uses in impaired waters. Georeferencing data will also help the development of a new measure to track implementation and define waters that are "in the pipeline" toward full standards attainment.	**Pages 18-19; detailed measure information for WQ-21 in Appendix D**
	Measure CO-1: Measure text was modified to "Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained."	Modify measure text to align to SP-10.	**Page 20; detailed measure information for CO-1 in Appendix D**
	Measure CO-2: Measure was modified to	Measure was modified to track both inland	**Page 21; detailed measure**

Annual Commitment Measures	track total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by "no discharge zone(s)."	and coastal no discharge zones (NDZs). NDZs will be measured in area, not coastline miles. As a result, the "universe" will consist of the total area of water eligible to be designated as a NDZ under the current regulations.	**information for CO-2 in Appendix D**
	Measure WT-4: Measure was modified to tract the number of states measuring and reporting baseline wetland condition using condition indicators and assessments.	Modify measure text and definition to improve planning and set more realistic reporting goals for the regions.	**Page 24; detailed measure information for WT-4 in Appendix D**
	Measure SP-24: Measure was modified to tract the number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S-Mexico Border area.	Modify measure text to align to PART measure.	**Detailed measure information for SP-24 in Appendix D**
	Measure SP-25: Measure was modified to tract the number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S-Mexico Border area.	Modify measure text to align to PART measure.	**Detailed measure information for SP-25 in Appendix D**
	Measure GL-5: Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	Add a new measure from the 2007 PART review.	**Detailed measure information for GL-5 in Appendix D**
	Measure GM-2: Measure deleted for FY 2009	Measure is no longer needed because the reduction target has been met and the cooperative effort between EPA an FDA is complete.	**Measure is not in FY 2009 National Water Program Guidance.**
Tracking Process	No Change	Not applicable	
Contacts	Vinh Nguyen, Program Planning Leader	New planning lead for the Office of Water	

Appendix D
Detailed FY 2009 Measures Appendix:
Measures with National and Regional Data and Targets

National Water Program Guidance

Office of Water
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Measure Type	Key	Definition
PART measure	**PART**	PART or PART-supported measure
Indicator measure	**I**	National Program Guidance measure with no annual target
State Grant measure	**SG**	Measure reported in state grants
Quarterly Management Report Measure (2008)	**QMR**	Reported quarterly to the DA for performance assessment
FY 2009 CJ Budget Measure	**BUD**	Targeted measures in the FY 2009 Congressional Justification
Senior Management Measure	**SMM**	Management performance assessment measure

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Subobjective 2.1.1 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	92.5%	55.3%	93.2%	93.0%	94.1%	87.8%	91.2%	94.7%	94.6%	94.8%	89%
2006 End-of-Year	92%	61%	93%	93%	92%	88%	91%	96%	98%	95%	89%
2007 End-of-Year	92%	77%	95%	93%	93%	92%	93.0%	97%	95%	92%	92%
2008 Commitment	89%	75%	92%	91%	91%	88%	93%	90%	95%	90%	90%
2009 Target	89%	75%	90%	91%	91%	89%	92%	90%	95%	90%	89%
Universe (in millions)	14.5	31.9	24.7	55.6	42.5	37.3	11.7	10.1	47.4	10.6	286.5

2011 Target: 91%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data are from SDWIS.

1

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-1 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	85.7%	86.4%	91.8%	91.0%	92.0%	86.2%	86.8%	90.3%	91.6%	87.3%	89.0%
2006 End-of-Year	84%	88%	91%	91%	91%	88%	88%	90%	91%	87%	89.3%
2007 End-of-Year	83%	87%	91%	91%	90%	88%	87.3%	91%	89%	88%	89%
2008 Commitment	82%	86%	91%	89%	87%	87%	91%	90.0%	90%	89%	88%
2009 Target	82%	86%	90%	89%	88%	87%	87%	90%	90%	89%	88%
Universe	2,728	3,929	4,561	8,938	7,408	8,221	4,125	3,164	4,619	4,417	52,110

2011 Target: 90%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

2

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-2 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of "person months" (i.e., all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

PART; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-Year	97%	80%	96%	98%	96%	96%	97%	99%	98%	99%	95.2%
2006 End-of-Year	97.4%	90.8%	97.4%	97.9%	96.4%	96.1%	97%	98.9%	99.1%	98.5%	96.8%
2007 End-of-Year	96%	92%	99%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	97%	98%	97%
2008 Commitment	94.5%	90%	96%	93%	95%	93.5%	95%	95.5%	98%	95%	94%
2009 Target	94.5%	90%	96%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	98%	95%	95%
Universe (in millions)	147	383	296	667	510	448	141	121	569	128	3,437

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

3

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-3 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	100%	100%	n/a	100%	99.5%	90.4%	86.5%	82.6%	80.9%	88.1%	86%
2006 End-of-Year	100%	100%	n/a	83%	100%	92%	85%	81%	82%	95%	86.6%
2007 End-of-Year	100%	100%	n/a	89%	98%	81%	72%	87%	84%	92%	87%
2008 Commitment	90%	90%	n/a	83%	95%	82.5%	85%	87%	85%	86%	87%
2009 Target	93%	90%	n/a	89%	95%	82%	72%	87%	75%	87%	82%
Universe	41,095	8,725	n/a	21,058	85,471	69,038	5,280	88,563	395,425	46,968	761,623

2011 Target: 86%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data are from SDWIS.

4

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-4 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems and percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.

(SP-4a) Community water systems: **PART; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	51%	30%	12%	21%	19%	19%	13%	20%	1%	28%	20%	10,281
2006 End-of-Year	52%	56%	14%	22%	32%	13%	14%	32%	1%	28%	24%	12,616
2007 End-of-Year	57%	58%	21%	40%	39%	27%	17%	33%	1%	33%	33%	17,183
2008 Commitment	53%	58%	21%	29%	32%	18%	11%	37%	1%	28%	27%	14,007
2009 Target	57%	60%	23%	46%	39%	30%	18%	38%	1%	35%	35%	18,224
Universe (FY 07)	2,728	3,929	4,561	8,938	7,408	8,221	4,125	3,164	4,619	4,417	100%	52,069

2011 Target: 50%

(SP-4b) Population: **SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	77%	58%	53%	24%	47%	26%	12%	21%	0%	67%	34%	32.6
2007 End-of-Year	81%	79%	54%	43%	63%	43%	18%	27%	1%	70%	45%	129.5
2008 Commitment	77%	81%	56%	28%	47%	32%	17%	25%	1%	65%	39%	112.4
2009 Target	81%	78%	55%	51%	63%	46%	20%	32%	1%	72%	45%	138.4
Universe (in millions)	14.5	31.9	24.7	55.6	42.5	37.3	11.7	10.1	47.4	10.6	100%	288.3

2011 Target: 62%

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-4b is a new measure starting in FY 08. Note: "Minimized risk" is achieved by the substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy. The universe is the most recent SDWIS inventory of community water systems. FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year adjusted data not from ACS.

5

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-5 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.

PART

	National Commitment (#)	%
2003 Baseline	38,637	12.1%
2005 End-of-Year	38,692	12.1%
2006 End-of-Year	38,737	12.1%
2007 End-of-Year	36,575	11.5%
2008 Commitment	30,587	9.5%
2009 Target	28,977	9.0%
Universe	319,070	100%

2015 Target: Reduce by half from 2003 baseline (from 38,637 to 19,319)

National Program Manager Comments:

This measure involves coordination with other federal agencies.

6

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-1 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems (CWSs) and number of tribal community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term 1 Surface Water Treatment Rules.

(SDW-1a) CWSs in States: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a*
2006 End-of-Year											n/a*
2007 End-of-Year	88%	data n/a	91%	95%	81%	91%	95%	92%	100%	95%	92%**
2008 Commitment	90%	95%	95%	95%	84%	93%	95%	94%	100%	95%	94%
2009 Target	90%	95%	91%	94%	84%	93%	95%	90%	100%	95%	93%
Universe (FY 07)	489	1,387	1,235	1,802	1,354	2,100	792	780	917	593	11,449

(SDW-1b) CWSs in Tribes: **QMR**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	n/a	1	n/a	1	2	1	1	0	9	7	22
2006 End-of-Year	1	1	n/a	1	2	1	4	11	13	3	37
2007 End-of-Year	1	2	n/a	1	2	1	1	17	18	8	51
2008 Commitment	1	2	n/a	1	2	5	1	10	18	4	44
2009 Target	1	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	12	18	8	52
Universe (FY07)	n/a	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	25	20	10	68

National Program Manager Comments:

*Prior to FY 07, this measure tracked states, rather than CWSs, in compliance with this regulation. **Region 2 will not have FY 07 end-of-year data until April 2008. The national FY 07 end-of-year result provided is an estimate.

7

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-2 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).

PART; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											60%
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

The FY 07 end-of-year result is based on audits conducted during 2005 and 2006. Future results will be based on three-year rolling data from data verification audits conducted during the past 3 calendar years.

8

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-3 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the lead action level data that for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002-2004 Results	89%	97%	86%	87%	83%	47%	68%	90%	88%	85%	80%
2005-2007 Results											n/a*
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	435	699	676	2,006	1,594	1,438	440	366	913	387	8,954

National Program Manager Comments:

*This measure is calculated every three years to match the requirements for lead sampling. The 2005–2007 results will be calculated in April 2008.

9

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-4 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	78.5%	93%	83.3%	88%	87%	64.5%	91.0%	84.0%	80%	94.3%	84.7%
2006 End-of-Year	89%	89%	88%	92%	81%	72%	92%	87%	85%	92%	89.6%
2007 End-of-Year	90%	91%	91%	89%	84%	78%	97%	86%	85%	96%	88%
2008 Commitment	79%	91%	85%	86%	82%	76%	92%	86%	80%	95%	85%
2009 Target	82%	91%	89%	89%	85%	79%	93%	88%	82%	94%	87%
Universe (2007) (in $ millions)	$1,378.1	$2,686.4	$832.3	$1,527.6	$2,812.2	$1,283.7	$978.8	$1,006.8	$1,321.7	$592.1	$14,419.7

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe represents the funds available for projects for the DWSRF through 2007, in millions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).

10

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-5 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations.

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Cumulative Total	Annual increment
2005 Baseline	320	311	261	369	557	59	229	242	123	140	2,611	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	374	311	297	441	630	79	277	331	137	186	3,063	452
2007 End-of-Year	415	366	353	499	702	119	328	378	137	229	3,526	463
2008 Commitment	440	386	415	501	794	140	290	350	177	225	3,718	192
2009 Target	455	395	415	501	875	162	344	380	201	240	3,968	250
Universe											n/a	

National Program Manager Comments:

This measure will be annually reported in ACS in FY 2009.

The 2006 PART annual target is 425; the 2007 PART annual target is 430.

11

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-6 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of identified Class V Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	100%	102%	96%	61%	25%	72%	101%	72%	23%	30.0%	9,089	94%
2006 End-of-Year	100%	88%	97%	77%	44%	100%	100%	91%	66%	36%	6,842	79%
2007 End-of-Year	93%	100%	95%	73%	74%	100%	100%	91%	72%	51%	10,766	85%
2008 Commitment	80%	80%	80%	73%	70%	80%	90%	85%	80%	20%	9,237	73%
2009 Target	80%	75%	75%	73%	65%	80%	90%	85%	75%	20%	TBD	70%
Universe (FY 07)*	1,165	1,001	3,708	119	2,385	262	246	1,894	693	1,181	12,654	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

12

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-7a **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7a) Class I: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	85%	100%	98%	100%	96%	100%	539	98%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	581	100%
2008 Commitment	n/a	n/a	n/a	95%	80%	70%	95%	95%	95%	88%	494	85%
2009 Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	75%	TBD	89%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	n/a	n/a	194	48	183	50	61	24	22	582	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07.

13

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-7b **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells, that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II), that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7b) Class II: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	99%	99%	96%	99%	98%	99%	99%	143,267	98%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	99%	100%	99%	78%	98%	100%	98%	97%	97%	144,328	96%
2008 Commitment	n/a	80%	90%	98%	60%	65%	95%	95%	95%	99%	115,197	77%
2009 Target	n/a	90%	98%	70%	65%	90%	90%	90%	90%	85%	TBD	87%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	543	2,707	4,678	10,863	73,858	16,896	8,629	30,158	1,275	149,607	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07..

14

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-7c **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7c) Class III: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	97%	100%	n/a	5,375	100%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	100%	98%	94%	100%	70%	100%	n/a	863	98%
2008 Commitment	n/a	85%	95%	100%	85%	65%	95%	95%	95%	n/a	734	83%
2009 Target	n/a	90%	100%	100%	75%	90%	95%	95%	90%	n/a	TBD	91%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	125	25	5	95	279	139	10	207	n/a	885	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07.

15

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-8 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	data n/a	62%	103%	99%	38%	data n/a	100%	89%	0%	21%	3,635	94%
2007 End-of-Year	data n/a	100	2,734	30	69	0	0	1,346	0	621	4,900	75%
	data n/a	98%	91%	97%	66%	n/a	n/a	82%	n/a	19%	-	-
2008 Commitment	56	225	2,554	92	44	2	354	8	4	44	3,383	-
	n/a	96%	90%	86%	50%	20%	95%	85%	50%	20%	-	86%
2009 Target	99.8%	86%	88%	95%	50%	86%	95%	70%	40%	20%	-	86%
	12,075	TBD	2,900	123	118	2	354	TBD	2,042	50	17,664	-
Universe	12,100		3,295						5,073		TBD	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated for the revised measure. Note: Measure will still set target and commitment and report results in both percent and number.

"Sensitive ground water protection areas" are defined by the UIC primacy program director, but at a minimum must include ground water based community water system source water areas. This measure does not report all of the high priority wells that are being closed or permitted because some states do not distinguish between high priority wells in ground water based community water system source water areas and other areas.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07. Regional results for FY 06 and FY07 are a mixture of annual and cumulative data.

16

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-9 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW/OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of community water system intakes for which source water was assessed for drinking water use during the most recent reporting cycle.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe (2007)	584	50	883	909	518	839	382	485	798	357	5,805

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region/nationally, based on data collected to support Clean Water Act (CWA) measures when data becomes available. The number of states reporting drinking water use assessments to the Assessment Database (ADB) under the Integrated Reporting Guidance will increase over time.

The universe of this measure is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD). The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe of waters with CWS intakes and the most recently accessible §305(b) reports stored in ATTAINS. The reported data may be limited to waters assessed for any use because of the variety of state approaches to their assessment process.

17

Water Safe to Drink

Measure #: SDW-10 **National Office Lead:** OGWDW/OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which: (a) there is a TMDL, and (b) the waterbody impairments have been restored.

(SDW-10a) TMDL: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

(SDW-10b) Waterbody Impairments have been restored: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region/nationally based on data collected to support Subobjective 2.2.1. Baselines and targets to be determined in consultation with OWOW after geo-referencing baseline has been established for Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting and with consideration of targets established for CWA reporting. The universe is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD) and that are listed in ATTAINS as impaired for any reason in that particular reporting cycle. The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe and the §303(d) related data in ATTAINS. Interpreting these overlays may be limited to snap shots of status for the waters of each CWS.

18

Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-6 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-7 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of state-monitored shellfish growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.

SP-6 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	5.7%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	5.5%
2009 Target	5.2%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 4.6%

SP-7 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	65% to 85%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	data not available
2008 Commitment	65% to 85%
2009 Target	65% to 85%
Universe	16.3 million acres

2011 Target: Maintain or improve

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-6 is a new measure starting in FY 08.

19

Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

Measure #: Strategic Target FS-1 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of river miles and lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included)

(FS-1a) River miles: **I**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	24% (840,000)
2006 End-of-Year	26% (930,000)*
2007 End-of-Year	26% (910,000)
2008 Commitment	Indicator
2009 Target	Indicator
Universe	100% (3.5 million)

(FS-1b) Lake acres: **I**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	35% (14 million)
2006 End-of-Year	38% (15.4 million)*
2007 End-of-Year	38% (15.2 million)
2008 Commitment	Indicator
2009 Target	Indicator
Universe	100% (40 million)

National Program Manager Comments:

*This is the actual FY 06 end-of-year result. An estimated FY 06 end-of-year result had been entered in ACS.

20

Water Safe for Swimming

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-8 **National Office Lead:** OST/OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters, measured as a 5-year average.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	2
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	2
2009 Target	2
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 2 per year

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

21

Water Safe for Swimming

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-9 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.

BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	98.0%	97.2%	98.5%	96.3%	95.5%	93.0%	n/a	n/a	95.3%	92.8%	96%*	584,150
2006 End-of-Year	98.9%	98.6%	98.8%	96.0%	94.7%	86.3%	n/a	n/a	97.4%	96.2%	97%	595,592
2007 End-of-Year	97.3%	97.4%	97.8%	96.5%	93.1%	95.9%	n/a	n/a	92.4%	96.4%	95.2%	674,810***
2008 Commitment	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	82%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	96%	91%	n/a
2009 Target	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	82%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	93%	91%	TBD
Universe (2006)	89,355	105,772	19,357	180,965	52,559	14,266	n/a	n/a	233,000	13,896	100%	709,170

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe changes annually.

*In FY 05 and FY 06, only a national commitment/end-of-year number was reported in ACS.

**Per ACS, Region 9's FY 07 commitment reflects the inclusion of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas for the first time. These territories have a higher percentage of beach season day closures resulting in a lower commitment at the regional and national levels.

*** This is Calendar Year 2006 data.

Universe equals the total number of beach season days that beaches were open.

22

Water Safe for Swimming

Measure #: SS-1 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2007 Baseline*	75 (91%)	51 (48%)	175 (74%)	9 (38%)	200 (55%)	n/a	7 (29%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	536	63%
2006 End-of-Year	(74) 90%	(44) 42%	(104) 47%	(12) 43%	(187) 53%	n/a	(6) 25%	(1) 100%	(3) 100%	(14) 93%	445**	53%
2007 End-of-Year	75 (91%)	51 (48%)	156 (70%)	9 (38%)	238 (67%)	n/a	11 (46%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	559	67%
2008 Commitment	76 (93%)	64 (60%)	187 (79%)	10 (42%)	232 (64%)	n/a	16 (67%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	604	71%
2009 Target	76 (93%)	69 (65%)	197 (83%)	15 (63%)	272 (75%)	n/a	20 (83%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	668	78%
Universe	82	106	236	24	362	n/a	24	1	3	15	853	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*Measure revised for FY 08. FY 06 and FY 07 numbers are based on a slightly different definition. Beginning in FY 08, OECA and OWM agreed on common language and data collection procedures to streamline this measure. While the definition is slightly different for OWM, the past data is still valid for comparison with future data. We have included a revised baseline to demonstrate the real progress for FY 08. While national numbers are fairly stable, the Regional baselines did change.
**FY 06 commitments and results are shown in ACS as percents.

23

Water Safe for Swimming

Measure #: SS-2 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	n/a	n/a	100%	80%	96.5%	2,582
2006 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	99.4%	2,660
2007 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	2,676
2008 Commitment	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	99%	2,649
2009 Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	99%	TBD
Universe*	905	365	89	481	327	79	n/a	n/a	376	75	100%	2,697

National Program Manager Comments:

States may change their designation of beaches at any time. Therefore, these numbers may change from year to year.

*Universe for FY 2008 Tier I beaches may be adjusted.

24

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-10 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)

PART; BUD; SMM; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002-2006 Waters Results	47	6	224	72	241	73	196	51	8	6	924
2007 End-of-Year **(cumulative)**	69	20	320	260	248	124	209	73	38	48	1,409
2007 End-of-Year (annual)	22	14	96	188	7	51	13	22	30	42	485
2008 Commitment **(cumulative)**	69	25	350	260	309	124	223	96	46	50	1,552
2008 Commitment (annual)	0	5	30	0	61	0	14	23	8	2	143
2009 Target (cumulative)	**76**	**84**	**370**	**360**	**309**	**135**	**230**	**96**	**56**	**52**	**1,768**
2009 Target (annual)	7	59	20	100	0	11	7	0	10	2	216
Universe (2002)	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	39,503

National Program Manager Comments:

2012 Target: 2,250

FY 07 data from regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since this measure begins in 2008.
FY 08 targets in the FY 09 Budget Congressional Justification and PARTWeb are rounded to 1,550.
SP-10 differs from previous Measure L, since SP-10 uses an updated 2002 baseline.
Note: 2000-2002 results equal 1,980 waters – not included above.

25

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-11 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002 Baseline											0
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	120	42	1,048	698	1,354	247	18	163	259	84	4,033
2008 Commitment	120	100	1,125	698	1,700	247	236	163	134	84	4,607
2009 Target	132	230	1,200	863	1,700	300	245	163	214	86	5,133
Universe	8,826	2,567	13,958	9,374	10,155	3,005	4,391	3,502	2,742	11,157	69,677

2012 Target: 5,600

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 data from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure is new starting in FY 08.

26

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-12 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002 Baseline											0
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	0	21
2008 Commitment	0	2	3	12	5	3	2	11	0	2	40
2009 Target	4	8	7	16	5	5	2	13	0	2	62
Universe	246	300	300	2,000	378	213	169	684	27	450	4,767

2012 Target: 250

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 data is from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure begins in FY 08.

27

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-13 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e. there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good").

	National Commitment
2006 Baseline	28% good; 25% fair; 42% poor
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	n/a

2012 Target: Maintain or improve

National Program Manager Comments:

The Wadeable Streams Survey will be updated in 2011. There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.

28

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-14 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (cumulative)

PART

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2006 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2008 Commitment											n/a
2009 Target											n/a
Universe	160 (14)	14 (n/a)	n/a	37 (2)	729 (44)	68 (1)	82 (4)	100 (10)	203 (43)	268 (67)	1,661 (185)*

2012 Target: 50 stations

National Program Manager Comments:

There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.
*Numbers in parentheses are the number of stations with suspected depressed water quality and restoration activities underway.
Note: EPA estimates that improvement is most attainable at 185 stations.

29

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-15 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. (cumulative)

PART

	National Commitment (#)	%
2003 Baseline	26,777	8.4%
2005 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2008 Commitment	21,219	6.65%
2009 Target	20,101	6.3%
Universe	319,070	100%

2015 Target: 50% (13,389) reduction from 2003 baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

Beginning in FY 2008, this measure will track the overall efforts of the federal government to provide wastewater projects to tribal homes. Due to the fact that this is a new measure for FY 2008, using a static baseline from 2003, data has not been collected for previous years.

30

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-1 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards, or are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards.

(WQ-1a) States/Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria (cumulative): **SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-year	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	8
2008 Commitment	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	10
2009 Target	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	12
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

(WQ-1b) States/territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria (annual): **SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	3	1	5	7	6	0	0	0	4	0	26
2006 End-of-Year	3	2	6	8	6	4	3	3	7	3	45
2007 End-of-Year	3	1	5	8	6	4	2	4	1	3	37
2008 Commitment	3	1	5	5	6	4	2	3	1	1	31
2009 Target	3	4	5	7	5	4	3	3	1	0	35
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	3	4	52

National Program Manager Comments:

If a state or territory has adopted nutrient water quality standards for some, but not all of its applicable waters, it may be counted in both WQ-1a and WQ-1b.

31

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-2 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	n/a	2	2	9	0	2	3	8	26
2006 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	2	3	10	0	2	5	9	31
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	5	9	32
2008 Commitment	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	3	5	9	33
2009 Target	n/a	1	n/a	2	4	10	n/a	3	5	10	35
Universe	n/a	1	n/a	2	7	11	n/a	6	16	14	57

National Program Manager Comments:

The universe reflects all federally recognized Tribes who have applied for "treatment in the same manner as a state" (TAS) to administer the water quality standards program (as of September 2007).

32

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-3 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of States and Territories and authorized Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.

(WQ-3a) States/Territories: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	4	1	4	7	5	4	2	4	4	3	38	68%
2006 End-of-Year	1	3	6	6	4	3	2	4	4	4	37	66.1%*
2007 End-of-Year	3	3	6	4	2	5	2	6	4	4	39	66.1%
2008 Commitment	3	2	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	38	67.9%
2009 Target	2	2	4	6	5	4	3	5	2	1	34	60.7%
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56	100%

(WQ-3b) Authorized Tribes:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	5	0	2	0	3	12	40%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	17	71%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	0	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	17	57%
2008 Commitment	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	5	n/a	2	2	3	15	48%
2009 Target	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	3	n/a	3	2	3	15	48%
Universe (FY 08)	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	5	8	31	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 and 06 end-of-year results are from the WATA database. FY 08 universe for WQ-3b is the number of authorized tribes that have at least initial EPA approved water quality standards as of September 2007.

33

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-4 **National Office Lead:** OST

Measure Description: Percent of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories and from authorized Tribes that are approved by EPA.*

(WQ-4a) States/Territories: **PART; QMR; BUD; SMM**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	99.6%	100.0%	91.7%	83.2%	99.8%	86.4%	25.8%	95.0%	91.7%	98.0%	88.6%**
2007 End-of-Year	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	89%	78%	50%	85.6% (49)
2008 Commitment	75%	87%	75%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	33%	74.1%
2009 Target	75%	83%	83%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	50%	76.2%
Universe (FY 07)	2	1	3	7	6	10	2	9	9	8	57

(WQ-4b) Tribes:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a***	n/a	100%	n/a***	100%	100% (6)
2008 Commitment	n/a	70%	n/a	n/a	75%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	66.5%
2009 Target	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	66.8%
Universe (FY 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	n/a	2	0	2	6

National Program Manager Comments:

*Based on submissions received in the 12 month period ending April 30 of the fiscal year. Partial approvals receive fractional credit. **FY 06 end-of-year data is from the WATA database. Universe changes annually based on number of water quality standards submissions. ***Regions 6 and 9 received no submissions in the reporting period for WQ-4b.

34

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-5 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	6	3	6	6	6	3	4	6	7	4	51
2006 End-of-Year	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56
2007 End-of-Year	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	5	7	4	55
2008 Commitment	6	4	5	7	6	5	4	6	7	4	54
2009 Target	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

National Program Manager Comments:

"In keeping with established schedules" means that states include in their annual Section 106 Monitoring Initiative workplans specific actions that are intended to implement their monitoring strategies and that states demonstrate that they are making a good faith effort to do these activities.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-6 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance, and the number that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system. (cumulative)

(WQ-6a) Tribes implementing monitoring strategies:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	1	4	14	1	11	9	4	44
2008 Commitment	5	0	n/a	1	24	14	2	4	9	20	79
2009 Target	6	0	n/a	1	28	14	3	15	35	33	135
Universe	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	242

(WQ-6b) Tribes providing water quality data:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	n/a	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3*
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1	1	n/a	1	11	7	0	18	3	2	44
2008 Commitment	5	0	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	3	8	58
2009 Target	6	1	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	15	14	78
Universe	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	242

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.

36

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-7 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-Year	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	18*
2006 End-of-Year	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	6	4	2	40
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	6	6	5	4	1	6	4	1	41
2008 Commitment	6	4	6	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	42
2009 Target	6	4	6	5	5	2	2	6	4	2	42
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-8a **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy.

(WQ-8a) Total TMDLs: **PART; QMR; BUD; SMM**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual Total #	Cumulative Total #*	Annual % of pace
2005 End-of-Year	73	62	1,336	484	575	66	664	365	67	379	4,071	17,383	105%
2006 End-of-Year	90	495	1,259	856	538	194	228	249	184	432	4,525	22,648	118%
2007 End-of-Year	226	146	1,091	608	865	214	160	211	181	489	4,191	26,844	128%
2008 Commitment	5,412	119	618	300	445	155	144	230	90	306	7,819	33,828	90%
2008 Annual Pace	5,469	149	1,098	420	445	182	144	210	198	381	8,696	n/a	100%
2009 Target	**230**	**89**	**1,035**	**433**	**445**	**222**	**161**	**230**	**45**	**286**	**3,176**	**36,941**	**82%**
2009 Annual Pace	283	149	1,453	420	445	215	161	210	198	357	3,891	n/a	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for PART. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004380.2005.html). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total PART numbers are open to semi-annual updates.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-8b **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy.

(WQ-8b) State TMDLs: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual Total #	Cumulative Total #*	Annual % of Pace
2005 Baseline													
2006 End-of-Year	90	493	1,061	731	538	39	220	249	182	432	4,035	17,682	119%
2007 End-of-Year	226	145	1,091	523	862	138	141	211	172	489	3,998	21,685	126%
2008 Commitment	5,412	119	613	220	445	106	144	230	86	301	7,676	28,527	90%
2008 Annual Pace	5,469	149	1,093	340	445	133	144	210	194	376	8,553	n/a	100%
2009 Target	**230**	**89**	**1,035**	**393**	**445**	**178**	**161**	**230**	**43**	**281**	**3,085**	**31,587**	**81%**
2009 Annual Pace	283	149	1,453	380	445	215	144	210	194	352	3,825	n/a	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for PART. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004379.2005.html). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total PART numbers are open to semi-annual updates.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-9 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).

(WQ-9a) Nitrogen: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	3.7 million lbs.
2006 End-of-Year	14.5 million lbs.
2007 End-of-Year	19.1 million lbs.
2008 Commitment	8.5 million lbs.
2009 Target	8.5 million lbs.
Universe	n/a

(WQ-9b) Phosphorus: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	558,000 lbs.
2006 End-of-Year	11.8 million lbs.
2007 End-of-Year	7.5 million lbs.
2008 Commitment	4.5 million lbs.
2009 Target	4.5 million lbs.
Universe	n/a

(WQ-9c) Sediment: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	1.68 million tons
2006 End-of-Year	1.2 million tons
2007 End-of-Year	3.9 million tons
2008 Commitment	700,000 tons
2009 Target	700,000 tons
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 baseline for a 6 month period only. Starting with FY 06, a full year of data reported. End-of-Year results are received mid-February of the following year.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-10 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000* or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)

PART; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	1	0	2	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	14
2006 End-of-Year	3	0	2	7	2	1	4	0	1	0	20**
2007 End-of-Year	9	0	6	14	3	5	9	0	2	0	48
2008 Commitment	13	6	8	23	10	5	14	6	2	4	91
2009 Target	16	6	12	25	16	6	17	8	2	6	114
Universe											5,967*

National Program Manager Comments:

Regions report results.

*The universe is the estimated waterbodies impaired primarily by nonpoint sources from the 1998 (or 2000 if states did not have a 1998 list) 303(d) lists. Note that this universe shifts each time a new 303(d) list is developed, so this figure is only an estimate. Only waters on the Success Story website (http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/) are counted.

**Regional FY 06 end-of-year results not from ACS. Only a national FY 06 end-of-year result shown in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 06.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-11 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	6	5	4	9	16	2	6	3	1	2	54	18%*
2006 End-of-Year (cumulative)	15	12	13	15	23	9	12	15	10	13	137	47.2%*
2007 End-of-Year	22	16	17	20	28	10	16	23	13	19	184	62%
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator	Indicator
Universe	34	25	29	36	47	16	23	33	23	32	298	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Regional annual commitments and action items are confirmed by HQ action item database.

*FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. (FY 07 measure slightly different than FY 05 and FY 06 measures.)

Assessed programs include 45 authorized states, 5 unauthorized states (MA, NH, NM, AK, ID), 1 authorized territory (VI), 3 authorized territories (DC, PR, Pacific Island Territories), and 10 Regions (total of 64 programs) assessed through the Permits for Environmental Results (PER) program.

Universe of 298 includes all follow-up actions for which a schedule was established. The universe increases as additional action items are identified by the Regions and through HQ program review. An updated universe will be available in March 2009.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-12 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current, and of those, the percent of tribal facilities covered.

(WQ-12a) Non-tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are current: **SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3**	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	64%	94%	86%	87%	87%	93%	82%	87%	91%	77%	96,851	87.8%*
2006 End-of-Year	70.0%	87.7%	82.6%	94.1%	74.6%	95.2%	83.6%	85.5%	82.0%	79.0%	–	85.7%
	1,092	2,995	17,460	19,072	10,220	24,444	7,289	4,198	2,448	5,052	94,270	–
2007 End-of-Year	76%	89%	89%	95%	82%	97%	90%	82%	83%	79%	–	90%
	1,360	3,054	16,449	17,916	11,770	25,993	14,877	3,833	2,281	4,663	102,196	–
2008 Commitment	73%	87%	86%	90%	91%	90%	81%	85%	81%	80%	–	87%
	1,132	2,979	13,325	18,231	12,660	24,082	7,050	4,154	2,237	4,681	90,531	–
2009 Target	76%	87%	89%	90%	90%	90%	87%	85%	80%	75%	–	88%
	1,357	2,996	16,407	18,230	12,777	24,073	14,416	4,124	2,209	4,388	100,977	–
Universe	1,786	3,444	18,435	20,256	14,196	26,748	16,570	4,852	2,761	5,850	114,898	100%

(WQ-12b) Tribal facilities covered by permits that are current: **QMR**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3**	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	0	2	n/a	16	37	8	1	140	41	16	261	80%
2006 End-of-Year	(2) 100%	(2) 100%	n/a	(15) 100%	(37) 90.2%	(10) 90%	(10) 62.5%	(173) 93.5%	(31) 77%	(16) 27.6%	290	78.4%
2007 End-of-Year	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	n/a	13 (100%)	41 (93%)	10 (100%)	16 (100%)	188 (97%)	34 (71%)	15 (27%)	321	83%
2008 Commitment	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	n/a	13 (100%)	40 (93%)	9 (90%)	16 (100%)	186 (96%)	32 (80%)	47 (80%)	347	92%
2009 Target	100% (2)	100% (2)	n/a	100% (13)	95% (42)	90% (9)	100% (16)	90% (178)	76% (38)	80% (47)	347	88%
Universe	2	2	n/a	13	44	10	16	198	50	59	394	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Targets, commitments, and results will be reported in both percent and number. This measure includes facilities covered by all permits, including State and EPA issued permits. Due to the shifting universe of permitees, its is important to focus on the national percent. *FY 05 data not from ACS. **(WQ-12a) Region 3 universe & FY 06 result are updated to reflect data reconciliation during migration from PCS to ICIS. ***(WQ-12b) FY 07 Region 8 commitment adjusted due to counting error. Universe for WQ-12a is based on FY2008 Q1 data pull.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-13a & b **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general permit by type: a) MS-4s and b) industrial storm water.

(WQ-13a) MS-4s: **SG; I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	518	1,079	994	755	1,813	213	257	254	583	166	6,632
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

(WQ-13b) Industrial storm water: **SG; I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1,654	4,646	6,071	18,323	20,508	11,468	5,221	4,990	11,222	2,723	86,826	n/a
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator	Indicator
Universe											n/a	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13 a & b.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-13c & d **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general permit by type: c) construction storm water sites and d) CAFOs.

(WQ-13c) Construction storm water sites: **SG; I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	4,321	8,521	15,671	75,317	44,846	28,360	17,661	10,504	32,609	4,991	242,801
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

(WQ-13d) CAFOs: **SG; I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	624	175	2,131	1,488	1,391	1,239	448	296	831	8,623*
2006 End-of-Year	4	625	153	2,126	1,577	906	1,325	414	269	737	8,136
2007 End-of-Year	1	610	208	2,126	1,792	938	1,399	550	267	838	8,729
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	33	632	770	3,621	2,523	4,190	3,777	841	1,670	915	18,972

National Program Manager Comments:

Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13c. *FY 05 CAFO data is not from ACS. Note: It is likely the Regions overestimated the number of CAFOs covered by a general permit in 2005.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-14 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of (a) Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements; and, (b) Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.

(WQ-14a) SIUs: **SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	1,589	1,882	1,790	3,932	4,899	2,132	829	592	4,019	562	22,226	97.8%*
2006 End-of-Year	94%	99%	99%	100%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99%	95%	100%	–	98%*
	1,411	1,869	1,792	3,871	5,265	2,005	1,024	697	4,019	649	22,602	–
2007 End-of-Year	1,363	2,110	1,723	3,418	5,265	2,096	1,021	686	3,808	572	22,062	96%
2008 Commitment	1,367	1,850	1,774	3,289	5,265	2,081	974	690	4,087	572	21,949	98%
2009 Target	1,347	1,850	1,710	3,289	5,265	1,998	1,005	690	4,087	572	21,813	–
	94%	98%	98%	97%	99%	95%	98%	98%	97%	100%	–	98%
Universe	1,428	1,888	1,744	3,391	5,273	2,096	1,025	704	4,214	572	22,335	100%

(WQ-14b) CIUs: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	44	117	74	31	458	17	31	45	0	198	1,015	91.2%*
2006 End-of-Year	100% (44)	100% (71)	100% (75)	100% (321)	97% (687)	88% (95)	78% (190)	74% (31)	100% (6)	100% (48)	1,568	94%
2007 End-of-Year	44	65	66	313	679	109	193	31	6	41	1,547	94%
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator	Indicator
Universe	44	65	75	321	698	108	243	42	6	48	1,650	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 and FY 06 data shown as percents in ACS; facility numbers are approximate. Region 4 universe now includes AL and MS CIUs which are permitted by the states. Baseline is the known percentage of those CIUs that are 'controlled' in some way, shape, or form. All universe numbers are approximate as they shift from year to year.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-15 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, and of those, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.

(WQ-15a) Percent of Major Dischargers in SNC: **PART; BUD; SG**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	25.0%	28.7%	15.0%	20.7%	17.7%	23.7%	17.7%	8.0%	13.7%	15.3%	19.7%	1,308*
2006 End-of-Year	42%	28%	16%	22%	20%	22%	32%	5%	17%	16%	22.2%*	1,473*
2007 End-of-Year	39.8%	29.0%	16.7%	22.0%	18.4%	23.9%	31.7%	7.8%	16.5%	21.5%	22.6%	n/a
2008 Commitment											≤ 22.5%	n/a
2009 Target											≤ 22.5%	n/a
Universe (2006)	426	582	757	1,345	1,167	1,087	396	260	347	276	100%	6,643

(WQ-15b) Number of Major Dischargers on Impaired Waters in SNC: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline											TBD	TBD
2006 End-of-Year	56	27	28	42	90	29	15	3	12	4	n/a	308*
2007 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator	Indicator
Universe**	155 (89)	67 (34)	256 (145)	147 (75)	773 (471)	189 (136)	81 (46)	43 (29)	12 (10)	12 (6)	100%	1,735 (1,041)

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region. FY 08 commitment for WQ-15a of ≤22.5% is a 3 yr. average that shows overall trends. *FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. **The universe for WQ-15b represents the number of major facilities on impaired waterbodies; in parentheses are the number of major facilities on impaired waterbodies potentially discharging the impairing pollutant.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-16 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance).

PART; BUD

	National Commitment (#)	%
2005 Baseline	3,670	86.6%
2006 End-of-Year	3,645*	86%
2007 End-of-Year	3,650	86%
2008 Commitment	3,645	86%
2009 Target	4,256	86%
Universe	4,238	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-17 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	110%	94%	89%	95%	98%	91%	88%	91%	93%	98%	94.7%
2006 End-of-Year	102%	96%	94%	97%	93%	88%	89%	91%	95%	104%	94.7%
2007 End-of-Year	104%	96%	94%	100%	95%	90%	91%	93%	101%	106%	96.7%
2008 Commitment	96%	92%	92%	89%	92%	88%	89%	91%	92%	95%	93.5%
2009 Target	96%	93%	94%	92%	95%	92%	89%	93%	92%	95%	93.7%
Universe (2007) (in $ billions)*	$6.4	$12.9	$5.3	$7.5	$14.0	$6.1	$3.6	$2.1	$5.2	$2.0	$65.1

National Program Manager Comments:

*Universe represents the funds available for projects for the CWSRF through 2007, in billions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-19a **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of high priority *state* NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.

PART; QMR; BUD; SMM; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	9	22	21	91	265	125	32	22	3	11	601	104%
2006 End-of-Year	21	33	50	66	130	95	62	52	8	29	546	97%
2007 End-of-Year	5 (71%)	39 (115%)	29 (121%)	72 (144%)	108 (123%)	63 (95%)	92 (94%)	42 (117%)	22 (122%)	12 (92%)	484	112%
2008 Commitment	1	22	20	54	61	48	75	27	29	12	349	95%**
2009 Target	17 (94%)	21 (95%)	91 (95%)	63 (95%)	52 (95%)	50 (94%)	117 (95%)	37 (95%)	21 (95%)	20 (95%)	489	95%
FY 2009 Universe											515	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

CURRENT: Target measure (based on national performance). FY 2009 targets and commitments are fixed at 95% prior to a universe that will be determined in January 2009.

PROPOSED for FY 2010: *Number of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year*. In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional targets in early 2009, draft commitments in July 2009, and final commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually.

BACKGROUND: HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to 106 PART measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to PART, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **The revised FY 2008 universe/commitments, including a numerical national commitment, will be reported at mid FY 2008. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-19b **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of high priority *state and EPA (including tribal)* NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	16	9	0	0	0	1	8	6	0	19	59	104%
2006 End-of-Year	4	25	0	1	0	6	3	5	0	24	68	117%
2007 End-of-Year	8 (114%)	20 (125%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (150%)	5 (100%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	25 (104%)	63	100%*
2008 Commitment	7	13	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	86	115	96%**
2009 Target	25 (96%)	35 (95%)	95 (95%)	63 (95%)	60 (95%)	58 (95%)	117 (95%)	37 (95%)	26 (93%)	73 (95%)	589	95%
FY 2009 Universe											620	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

CURRENT: Target measure (based on national performance). FY 2009 targets and commitments are fixed at 95% prior to a universe that will be determined in January 2009.

PROPOSED for FY 2010: *Number of high priority state & EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.* In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional targets in early 2009, draft commitments in July 2009, and final commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually.

BACKGROUND: HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to Surface Water Protection PART measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to PART, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **The revised FY 2008 universe/commitments, including a numerical national commitment, will be reported at mid FY 2008. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits. Starting in FY 2009, WQ-19b will measure the sum of all priority permits (State issued and EPA issued including Tribal).

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-20 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit* that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	79	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	6	1	98**
2006 End-of-Year	80	1	1	30	4	1	0	0	3	1	121**
2007 End-of-Year	80	1	1	30	7	1	0	2	4	1	127***
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe (2007)	80	25	127	30	87	1	0	2	8	5	365

National Program Manager Comments:

Note: WQ-20 was a two part measure in FY 07; (a) was a Target measure until early FY 07, and has subsequently been dropped. Universe is the number of dischargers covered under an NPDES permit that allows trading. **FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. In FY 06, measure language read "Number of dischargers with permits provided for trading…and the number of dischargers that carried out trades." In FY 07, measure was: "Number of permits providing for trading….and the number of dischargers that carried out trades." ***FY 07 end-of-year results are based on the number of dischargers that carried out trades and are not from ACS.

*The trading measure counts all point source permitted facilities that have traded at least once using either individual or general permits that allow trading. Facilities covered under an overlay permit (sometimes called an 'aggregate,' 'watershed,' 'bubble,' or 'umbrella' permit) that set an enforceable cap on specific pollutant discharges are all automatically counted as having traded.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

Measure #: WQ-21 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]). (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	336	332	1,229*	1,243	407	131	1,463	200	47	576	5,964*
2007 End-of-Year	529	332	1,313	1,322	506	263	1,637	200	47	643	6,792
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe (2002)	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407*	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	39,503*

National Program Manager Comments:

For FY 2009, geo-referencing data will be requested for reported segments.

Universe consists of waters identified as impaired in state submission in 2002. *Adjustments made to Region 3 FY 06 end-year result and to Region 6 universe.

53

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: Subobjective 2.2.2 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

PART

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2.3
2006 End-of-Year	2.7
2007 End-of-Year	2.8
2008 Commitment	2.4
2009 Target	2.4
Universe	5

2011 Target: 2.5

National Program Manager Comments:

Rating consists of a 5-point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good.

54

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: Strategic Targets (SP-16 to SP-19) **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the following Regions:

(SP-16) Northeast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	1.8
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1.8*
2008 Commitment	1.8
2009 Target	1.8

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-17) Southeast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	3.8
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	3.8*
2008 Commitment	3.8
2009 Target	3.8
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-18) West Coast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	2*
2008 Commitment	2
2009 Target	2
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-19) Puerto Rico:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	1.7
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1.7*
2008 Commitment	1.7
2009 Target	1.7
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)

55

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-20 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	5	3	2	17	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	11	7	60	94%
2006 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	3	13	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	7	56	84.8%
2008 Commitment	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	93%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	63	95.4%
2009 Target	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	61	98%
Universe	5	3	2	19	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	9	63	100%

2011 Target: 95%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 end-of-year data is shown numerically in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

56

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.2 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).

PART; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual total	Cumulative total
2005 Baseline	14,562	15,009	33,793	232,605	n/a	54,378	n/a	n/a	82,363	16,531	–	449,242*
2006 End-of-Year	7,495	2,831	4,122	108,791	n/a	8,021	n/a	n/a	11,292	2,900	145,451	594,693
2007 End-of-Year	9,269	1,814	8,349	60,963	n/a	11,484	n/a	n/a	6,090	4,493	102,462	697,155
2008 Commitment	975	1,025	3,000	25,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	5,114	5,000	43,114	–
2009 Target	3,321	1,115	5,000	30,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	5,200	2,802	75,000	–
Universe											n/a	n/a

2011 Target: an additional 250,000 acres
(cumulative measuring from 2007 forward)

National Program Manager Comments:

Note: This measure is under Goal 4 in the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

*FY 05 end-of-year regional data is not from ACS.

57

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-1 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	2,389	742	1,796	1,285	n/a	346	n/a	n/a	474	1,226	8,258

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe represents the number of impaired waters in coastal HUCs (hydrologic unit codes) reported by coastal States in 2002.

Measure revised for FY 09.

58

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-2 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by "no discharge zone(s)." (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	334.7	276	37	120.8	2,605.8	0	n/a	n/a	65.1	0	3,439.4
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	976	276	80.1	120.8	2,605.8	0	n/a	n/a	65.1	0	4,123.8
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	2,788.9	1,406.5	2,440.4	5,332	3,298.9	3,291.7	n/a	n/a	1,616.5	1,843.1	22,018

National Program Manager Comments:

This is the first reporting year in which both inland and coastal no discharge zones (NDZs) will be tracked. In addition, NDZs will be measured in area, not coastline miles. As a result, the "universe" will consist of the total area of water eligible to be designated as a NDZ under the current regulations.

Measure revised for FY 09.

59

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-3 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed. (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	135	11	0	9	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	46	11	225
2006 End-of-Year	150	17	3	44	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	92	11	343
2007 End-of-Year	159	60	1	37	n/a	31	n/a	n/a		269	557
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	289	468	214	365	n/a	183	n/a	n/a	250	269	2,038

National Program Manager Comments:

60

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-4 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Rate of return on Federal investment for the National Estuary Programs [dollar value of "primary" leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) divided by Section 320 funds].

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	$12.3	$46.9	$7.7	$19.1	n/a	$4.5	n/a	n/a	$51.0	$17.3	$158.8
2006 End-of-Year	$34.8	$166.9	$6.4	$428.6	n/a	$19.5	n/a	n/a	$62.7	$46.7	$765.6
2007 End-of-Year	$53.6	$2.8	$4.5	$114.7	n/a	$11.2	n/a	n/a	$10.3	$11.0	$208.1
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

(Dollars in millions and rounded to nearest tenth of a percent).

Note that "primary" leveraged dollars are those the National Estuary Program (NEP) played the central role in obtaining. An example of primary leveraged dollars would be those obtained from a successful grant proposal written by the NEP.

FY 06 end-of-year data is not from ACS.

61

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-5 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	2	1	2	0		3	n/a	n/a	2	5	15
2006 End-of-Year	8	1	5	2		6	n/a	n/a	2	2	26
2007 End-of-Year	8	1	5	2		6	n/a	n/a	2	6	30
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	10	3	8	18	28	14	n/a	n/a	12	11	104*

National Program Manager Comments:

*This number represents major coastal/Great Lakes ports/harbors (commercially significant/deep draft and regionally significant). Development of a dredged material management plan is not necessary or feasible for all ports and harbors in the universe.

62

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

Measure #: CO-6 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	2	1	2	0	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	2	5	15
2006 End-of-Year	2	3	2	5	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	3	5	26
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	3	5	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	3	9	33
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	5	3	2	19	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	7	61

National Program Manager Comments:

63

Increase Wetlands

Measure #: Subobjective SP-21 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-22 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve "no net loss" of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.

SP-21 **BUD**

	National Commitment (Annual)	(Cumulative)
2005 Baseline	32,000*	
2006 End-of-Year	32,000	64,000**
2007 End-of-Year	32,000	96,000
2008 Commitment	100,000	400,000
2009 Target	100,000	500,000
Universe	n/a	n/a

2011 Target: 400,000 cumulative

SP-22 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	Data available 1/08
2007 End-of-Year	Data available 1/08
2008 Commitment	No Net Loss
2009 Target	No Net Loss
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: No Net Loss

National Program Manager Comments:

Data source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Wetland Status and Trends Report.
*FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.
**FY 06 result (estimated 64,000 acres) fell short based on simple extrapolation of most recent annual rate ('98-'04). The next Status and Trends Report (2011) should show a continuation of upward trends.

64

Increase Wetlands

Measure #: WT-1 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of wetland acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative. (cumulative)

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	58,777
2007 End-of-Year	61,856
2008 Commitment	75,000*
2009 Target	88,000
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

These acres may include those supported by Wetland 5 Star Restoration Grants, National Estuary Program, Section 319 grants, Brownfields grants, or EPA's Great Waterbodies Program.

*FY 08 Commitment represents a cumulative total. Unexpected accomplishments in FY 06, particularly in the National Estuary Program, contributed significantly to the total number of wetland acres restored and enhanced.

65

Increase Wetlands

Measure #: WT-2 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.

(WT-2a) States: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline*	6	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	20
2006 End-of-Year	6	1	5	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
2007 End-of-Year	6	0	5	8	1	1	1	0	1	2	25
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	6	2	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	50

(WT-2b) Tribes: **I**

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	0	1	n/a	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	0	3	0	1	0	2	5	11
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2009 Target											Indicator
Universe	9	7	0	6	36	68	9	27	146	271	579

National Program Manager Comments:

Substantial progress to be shown in three of the six areas identified during the last 3 years (i.e. monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building). *This is not a true baseline since this measure is evaluated annually and is more akin to a rate than a cumulative measure.

66

Increase Wetlands

Measure #: WT-3 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection* than originally proposed.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	HQ	Total
2005 End-of-Year												n/a
2006 End-of-Year												n/a
2007 End-of-Year												n/a**
2008 Commitment												Indicator
2009 Target												Indicator
Universe												n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

New starting in FY 08. Reported on by Regions and HQ. ** FY 07 end-of-year data not available till June 2008.

*"Requirements for greater environmental protection" are counted under this measure when EPA can document that its recommendations for improvement provided in one or more of the following issue areas were incorporated into the final permit decision:

1. Demonstration of adequate impact avoidance, including:
   a) Determination of water dependency; b) Characterization of basic project purpose; c) Determination of range of practicable alternatives; d) Evaluation of direct, secondary and cumulative impacts for practicable alternatives; e) Identification of Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative; f) Compliance with WQS, MPRSA, ESA and/or toxic effluent standards; g) Evaluation of potential for significant degradation.
2. Demonstration of adequate impact minimization
3. Determination of adequate compensation

Note: The documented permit decision can be in the form of an issued, withdrawn, or denied permit. The universe is the number of individual permits where EPA has the opportunity to comment (approximately 20,000/year). Regional priorities dictate the specific permits for which EPA submits comments. This number is typically less than 20,000.

67

Increase Wetlands

Measure #: WT-4 **National Office Lead:** OWOW

Measure Description: Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition – with plans to assess trends in wetland condition – as defined through condition indicators and assessments. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11
2006 End-of-Year	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	4	0	1	15
2007 Commitment	2	0	5	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	14
2007 End-of-Year	2	0	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	12
2008 Commitment	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
2009 Target	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	19
Universe	6	2	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	50

National Program Manager Comments:

By 2013, a state will document within an Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Report (IMR) the baseline condition of at least one wetland type for the entire state or all wetlands in one major river basin. States may use either Level 1, 2, or 3 methods or the combined 3-Level approach. The state also has plans to re-survey for the purposes of evaluating trends. To maximize financial resources, states are encouraged to use a probability survey design for measuring baseline condition.

Regions should coordinate with EPA HQ and reference the full definition for this measure to make a determination on whether a state is "on track" to meet this measure by 2013.

Measure revised for FY 09.

68

Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-23 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Reduce the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters.

PART

	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2002 Baseline			17
2006 End-of-Year			n/a
2007 End-of-Year			0
2008 Commitment			0
2009 Target			n/a
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: Achieve a majority of the 2002 baseline (i.e., 9)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 2009 target is deferred, pending reassessment of the measure. Cumulative starting in FY 07, this measure refers to a reduction in the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters (measure description revision to be made in FY 09).
Indicator measure in FY 07.

69

Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-24 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico Border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.

PART; QMR; BUD

	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2003 Baseline			98,515
2006 End-of-Year			22,458*
2007 End-of-Year			1,276
2008 Commitment			2,500
2009 Target	1,500	0	1,500
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: 24,628 (25% of 2003 Baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09.
2003 Baseline: 98,515 homes in the Mexico Border area lacking access to safe drinking water.
*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

70

Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-25 **National Office Lead:** OWM

Measure Description: Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico Border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.

PART; QMR; BUD

	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2003 Baseline			690,723
2006 End-of-Year			30,195*
2007 End-of-Year			73,475
2008 Commitment			15,000
2009 Target	100,000	5,500	105,500
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: 172,680 (25% of 2003 Baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09.
2003 Baseline: 690,723 homes in the Mexico border area lacking access to wastewater sanitation.
*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

71

Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-26 **National Office Lead:** Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of the population in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories served by community drinking water systems that receive continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	95% of American Samoa; 10% of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; 80% of Guam
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	69%
2009 Target	72%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 95%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

72

Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-27 **National Office Lead:** Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of the time that the sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	59%
2006 End-of-Year	34%*
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	62%
2009 Target	64%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 90%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

73

Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-28 **National Office Lead:** Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	84%
2006 End-of-Year	81%*
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	85%
2009 Target	86%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

74

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.3 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-29 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.

4.3.3 **PART**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	21.5 points
2006 End-of-Year	21.1 points
2007 End-of-Year	22.7 points
2008 Commitment	22 points
2009 Target	22.5 points
Universe	40 points

2011 Target: 23

SP-29 **PART; BUD**

	National Commitment
1990 Baseline	(*see below)
2006 End-of-Year	6%
2007 End-of-Year	6%
2008 Commitment	5%
2009 Target	5%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 5%

National Program Manager Comments:

Subobjective 4.3.3 provides a general indication of progress of numerous state and federal programs, with a specific focus on coastal wetlands, phosphorus concentrations, AOC sediment contamination, benthic health, fish tissue contamination, beach closures, drinking water quality, and air toxics deposition.
SP-29 indicates that PCBs in top predator fish (generally lake trout, but walleye in Lake Erie) at monitored sites is expected to continue an average annual decrease of 5%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007. *1990 baseline: Concentrations levels at stations in Lakes Superior [0.45 ppm], Michigan [2.72 ppm], Huron [1.5 ppm], Erie [1.35ppm], & Ontario [2.18 ppm].

75

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-30 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of toxic chemicals (PCBs) in the air in the Great Lakes basin.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-31 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Number of Areas of Concern (AOCs) in the Great Lakes basin which are restored and de-listed. (cumulative)

SP-30 **PART; BUD**

	National Commitment
1990 Baseline	(*see below)
2006 End-of-Year	8%
2007 End-of-Year	8%
2008 Commitment	7%
2009 Target	7%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 7% decline

SP-31 **PART**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	1
2007 End-of-Year	1
2008 Commitment	3
2009 Target	3
Universe	31

2010 Target: 8 AOCs restored

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-30 indicates that concentrations are expected to continue decreasing an average annual 7%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007. *1992 Concentrations were: L. Superior [100 pg/m3], L. Michigan [289 pg/m3], L. Erie [431 pg/m3].
SP-31 identifies a cumulative target of delisting 3 of the original 31 US or binational Areas of Concern. Only 1 AOC (in New York) has been de-listed to date.

76

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-32 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	3.7 million
2006 End-of-Year	4.1 million
2007 End-of-Year	4.5 million
2008 Commitment	5 million
2009 Target	5.5 million
Universe	46 million

2011 Target: 7 million

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 06 end-of-year result shown annually in ACS.

Universe identifies quantity of contaminated sediment estimated to require remediation as of 1997. This total has been revised from a previous estimate of 75 million cubic yards based on state-submitted information and subsequent decisions, information verification, and actual remediations. Information lags behind (i.e. the 2007 commitment is for calendar year 2006 sediment remediation).

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: GL-1 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Number, and percent of all NPDES permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries that have permit limits that reflect the Guidance's water quality standards, where applicable**.**

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	1,196 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,654 (91%)	2,883	91.9%*
2006 End-of-Year	1,196 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,630 (92%)	2,859	93%
2007 End-of-Year	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,671 (96%)	2,890	94.8%
2008 Commitment	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,714 (98%)	2,933	96%
2009 Target	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,735 (98%)	2,954	96%
Universe	1,275	33	1,770	3,078	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*2005 Baseline has been adjusted to include updated Regional information.

Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 07 universe equals 3,048 and FY 08 universe was 3,057.

This measure is the Great Lakes subset of measure SS-1, and now includes consistent methods by the three Regions.

78

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: GL-2 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Number, and Great Lakes percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2002 Baseline	11	1	117	129	85%
2006 End-of-Year	15 (56%)	1 (100%)	79 (65%)	95	63%
2007 End-of-Year	19 (73%)	1 (100%)	100 (81%)	120	79%
2008 Commitment	21 (81%)	1 (100%)	93 (75%)	115	76%
2009 Target	23 (88%)	1 (100%)	112 (90%)	136	90%
Universe	26	1	124	151	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 07 end-of-year universe equals 151.

79

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: GL-3 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Percent of high priority Tier 1 (significant) Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs that comply with the U.S. EPA National Beaches Guidance.

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	100%	n/a	100%	325	100%
2006 End-of-Year	100% (38)	n/a	100% (305)	343	100%*
2007 End-of-Year	100% (21)	n/a	100% (306)	327	100%
2008 Commitment	100% (21)	n/a	100% (327)	348	100%
2009 Target	100% (21)	100% (11)	100% (334)	366	100%
Universe	21	11	334	366	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe for this measure changes with current information. Prior to FY 2007, Region 2's universe included more than just the Tier 1 beaches.

80

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: GL-4 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description. GL-4a: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions on track. GL-4b: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions completed.

QMR; I

	Complete (GL-4b)	On Schedule (GL-4a)	Off Schedule	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline				n/a	n/a*
2006 End-of-Year	4	40	4	48	92%*
2007 End-of-Year	12	33	0	45	100%**
2008 Commitment				Indicator	Indicator
2009 Target				Indicator	Indicator
Universe				45	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now two parts – Actions on track (GL-4a) and Actions completed (GL-4b) and will be reported by GLNPO only in ACS.

*These numbers have been adjusted to reflect updated information. **FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

48 Near Term Actions were identified in December 2005. 3 of those actions became long-term actions in 2007.

81

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes

Measure #: GL-5 **National Office Lead:** GLNPO

Measure Description: Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. (cumulative)

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2009 Target	21
Universe	

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure added for FY 2009 from 2007 PART review.

82

Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-33 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-34 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of the Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.

SP-33 **PART**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	39% (72,945)
2006 End-of-Year	42% (78,263)
2007 End-of-Year	32% (59,160)
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	185,000 acres

2011 Target: 45% (83,250)

SP-34 **PART**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	30% (22.73 km)*
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	100% (74.8 km3)

2011 Target: 40% (29.92 km3)

National Program Manager Comments:

Targets/commitments deferred for FY 09. FY 07 SAV target is less than FY 06 commitment because it reflects a more realistic yet ambitious timeframe to achieve 185,000 acres, based on consultation with top recognized, independent experts on SAV restoration who considered anticipated nutrient and sediment reductions, knowledge and experience with SAV recovery, and geographic location of SAV beds. *The historic dissolved oxygen results changed due to improvements in the Assessment methodology: the inclusion of additional data; publication of a new bio-reference curve, as described in Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen, Water Quality, and Chlorophyll a for the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries, 2007 Addendum (EPA 2007); discovery and correction of an error in the Fortran code that drives the analytical program.

83

Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-35 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pound reduced).

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-36 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).

SP-35 **PART; BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	41% (67 million lbs)
2006 End-of-Year	44% (71.2 million lbs)
2007 End-of-Year	46% (75.22 million lbs)
2008 Commitment	50% (81.25 million lbs)
2009 Target	50% (81.19 million lbs)
Universe	100% (162.5 million lbs)

2011 Target: 59% (95.88 million lbs.)

SP-36 **PART; BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	58% (8.4 million lbs)
2006 End-of-Year	60% (8.67 million lbs)
2007 End-of-Year	62% (8.83 million lbs)
2008 Commitment	66% (9.48 million lbs)
2009 Target	64% (9.19 million lbs)
Universe	100% (14.3 million lbs)

2011 Target: 74% (10.63 million lbs.)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 PART target for SP-35: 44%; SP-36: 61%. PART targets are less than the FY 06 commitments because they reflect a more realistic, yet ambitious timeframe based upon historic progress, and historic and new funding. FY 06 PART targets were met.

84

Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-37 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons reduced).

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	54% (0.9 million tons)
2006 End-of-Year	57% (0.96 million tons)
2007 End-of-Year	62% (1.04 million tons)
2008 Commitment	64% (1.08 milliion tons)
2009 Target	67% (1.13 million tons)
Universe	100% (1.69 million tons)

2011 Target: 74% (1.25 million tons)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 PART target is 57%. The PART target is less than the FY 06 commitment because it reflects a more realistic, yet ambitious timeframe based upon historic progress and historic and new funding. FY 06 PART target was met.

85

Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem

Measure #: CB-1 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds and of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.

(CB-1a) Nitrogen reduction: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	60.95%
2006 End-of-Year	68%*
2007 End-of-Year	69%
2008 Commitment	74%
2009 Target	74% (36.92 million lbs)
Universe	100% (49.9 million lbs/yr)

(CB-1b) Phosphorus reduction: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	80%
2006 End-of-Year	84%*
2007 End-of-Year	87%
2008 Commitment	85%
2009 Target	87% (5.36 million lbs)
Universe	100% (6.16 million lbs/yr)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 PART Target for CB-1a: 65%; CB-1b: 82%. FY 06 PART Targets were met.

*Note: FY 2006 commitment and result are reported numerically rather than by percent in ACS.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem

Measure #: CB-2 **National Office Lead:** CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of the forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	38%
2006 End-of-Year	46%*
2007 End-of-Year	53%
2008 Commitment	60%
2009 Target	62% (6,182 miles)
Universe	100% (10,000 miles)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 PART Target for CB-1b: 46%. PART target is less than the FY 06 Commitment because it reflects a more realistic, yet ambitious, timeframe based upon historic progress, and historic and new funding. FY 06 PART Target was met.

*Note: FY 2006 commitment and result are reported numerically rather than by percent in ACS.

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Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico

Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.5 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description: Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-38 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description: Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas. (cumulative starting in FY 07)

4.3.5	BUD
	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2.4
2006 End-of-Year	2.4
2007 End-of-Year	2.4
2008 Commitment	2.5
2009 Target	2.5
Universe	5

2011 Target: 2.6

SP-38	BUD
	National Commitment
2002 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	38*
2008 Commitment	64
2009 Target	96
Universe	812*

2011 Target: 162

National Program Manager Comments:

*SP-38 replaces FY 07 measure GM-1. FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. Universe changed from 354 to 812.

88

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico

Measure #: Subobjective SP-39 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description: Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. (cumulative starting in FY 07)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-40 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description: Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.

SP-39	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	16,000
2006 End-of-Year	16,458
2007 End-of-Year	18,660
2008 Commitment	18,200
2009 Target	20,600
Universe	3,769,370 acres

2011 Target: 20,000 acres

SP-40	
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	14,128 km²
2006 End-of-Year	14,944 km²
2007 End-of-Year	20,500 km²
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	n/a

2015 Target: less than 5,000 km²

National Program Manager Comments:

Targets/commitments are deferred for measure SP-40.

89

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico

Measure #: GM-1 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description: Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	Supported expansion into Texas and Florida
2007 End-of-Year	Expand operational system to South Florida and South Texas
2008 Commitment	Expand operational system to Veracruz, Mexico
2009 Target	Expand operational system to Campeche, Mexico
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 2008 commitment will be added to ACS at midyear.

90

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico

Measure #: GM-3 **National Office Lead:** GMPO

Measure Description. GM-3a: Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are on track. GM-3b: Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are completed.

			QMR
	On Track (GM-3a)	Complete (GM-3b)	National Commitment
2005 Baseline			0
2006 End-of-Year	29	7	36 (49%)
2007 End-of-Year	22	9	31 (42%)
2008 Commitment	48	12	60 (82%)
2009 Target	10	63	73
Universe			73

National Program Manager Comments:

The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now in two parts – Actions on track (GM-3a) and Actions completed (GM-3b).

91

Restore and Protect Long Island Sound

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-41 **National Office Lead:** LISPO

Measure Description: Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

	National Commitment	BUD (in TE lbs/day)*
1999 Trade Baseline	211,724 lbs/day**	59,146 TE lbs/day
2006 End-of-Year	161,359 lbs/day	40,582 TE lbs/day
2007 End-of-Year	153,932 lbs/day	39,232 TE lbs/day
2008 Commitment	135,374 lbs/day	37,323 TE lbs/day
2009 Target	135,374 lbs/day	37,323 TE lbs/day
Universe	n/a	n/a

2014 Target: ~60% reduction from 1999 baseline of 211,724 to 88,474 lbs/day; 22,774 TE lbs/day, a reduction of 36,372 TE lbs/day from 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day, point sources only**

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. *Measure will be tracked in lbs/day and Trade Equalized (TE) lbs/day. TE lbs/day are pounds of nitrogen adjusted by application of the equivalency factor assigned to each point source based on its proximity to the receiving water body (LIS). The TMDL established a Waste Load Allocation of 22,774 TE lbs/day from point sources, to be achieved over a 15 year period beginning in 1999. The annual commitments are calculated by dividing the difference between the 1999 baseline and 2014 target by 15 (the TMDL period), or 2,425 lbs/day per year. **The Baseline and 2014 Target have been updated from the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. FY 06 and FY 07 data not from ACS and has been updated.

92

Restore and Protect Long Island Sound

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-42 **National Office Lead:** LISPO

Measure Description: Reduce the size of the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound (i.e., defined as the area in which the long-term average maximum July-September dissolved oxygen level is <3mg/lb; reduce the average duration of the maximum hypoxic event).

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	203 sq. miles; 58 days
2006 End-of-Year	200 sq. miles; 53 days*
2007 End-of-Year	162 sq. miles; 58 days*
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 25%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. Due to inter-annual variability, annual reduction targets are not calculated for this measure. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

93

Restore and Protect Long Island Sound

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-43 **National Office Lead:** LISPO

Measure Description: Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-44 **National Office Lead:** LISPO

Measure Description: Re-open miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-43 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	712 acres restored & protected
2006 End-of-Year	826*
2007 End-of-Year	1,023*
2008 Commitment	862
2009 Target	1,043**
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 1,012 acres (300 additional from 05 baseline)

SP-44 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	81 miles
2006 End-of-Year	101.2*
2007 End-of-Year	123*
2008 Commitment	105.9 estimated
2009 Target	133**
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 131 miles (50 additional from 05 baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. For SP-43: In September 2006, the LISS Policy Committee established the goal of restoring and protecting an additional 300 acres of coastal habitat above the baseline by 2011 – 50 acres per year for 6 years. For SP-44: The states of NY and CT will re-open 50 river miles above the base for a total of 131 river miles re-opened to fish passage. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. **The 2011 targets were achieved in 2007. EPA will negotiate new 2011 targets with the LISS Management Conference partners.

94

Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-45 **National Office Lead:** Region 4

Measure Description: Achieve "no net loss" of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-46 **National Office Lead:** Region 4

Measure Description: Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.

SP-45 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	6.8% in FKNMS*; 5.9% in SE Florida
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	No net loss
2009 Target	No net loss
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: No net loss

SP-46 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	EI = 8.3; SCI = 0.48**
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	Long term average
2009 Target	Maintain baseline
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. *Strategic Plan baseline of 6.7% was revised to 6.8%. The Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (CREMP) for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary was modified in 2006 by dropping one hardbottom monitoring site because of the very small percentage of stony coral cover present (less than .2%), resulting in an increase of .1 percent in the mean percent stony coral cover for the entire Sanctuary. Statistical analyses of the CREMP indicated that sampling a reduced number of stations at sites with low stony coral cover would still produce statistically valid results.

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**EI = Elemental Indicator; SCI = Species Composition Index.

Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-47 **National Office Lead:** Region 4

Measure Description: Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	chlorophyll ≤ 0.2 ug/l - 43 light attentuation ≤ 0.13/meter - 23 dissolved inorganic nitrogen ≤ 0.75 micromolar - 54 total phosphorus ≤ 0.2 micromolar - 63
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	Maintain baseline
2009 Target	Maintain baseline
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

Baseline numbers are monitoring sites not meeting water quality parameters.

96

Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-48 **National Office Lead:** Region 4

Measure Description: Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	(see below *)
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	Maintain baseline
2009 Target	Maintain baseline
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*2005 Baseline: Average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation Area 3A, 13 ppb in Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow – weighted total phosphorus discharges from Stormwater Treatment Areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W.

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Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-49 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality. (cumulative from FY 06)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-50 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-49	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	100*
2007 End-of-Year	322*
2008 Commitment	450 (200 new)
2009 Target	600
Universe	30,000 acres

2011 Target: 1,000 acres

SP-50	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	120*
2008 Commitment	100
2009 Target	125
Universe	5,000 acres

2011 Target: 200 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

98

Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-51 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	750*
2007 End-of-Year	4,152*
2008 Commitment	2,310 (800 new)
2009 Target	5,700
Universe	45,000 acres

2011 Target: 3,500 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year adjusted data not from ACS.

99

Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-52 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed. (cumulative starting in FY 05)

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	2,086* (2,071 wetland + 15 upland)
2007 End-of-Year	4,204
2008 Commitment	8,000
2009 Target	10,000
Universe	96,770 acres

2011 Target: 16,000 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

Note: 13,000 wetland habitat acres and 3,000 upland habitat acres totals 16,000 acres.

*FY 06 and FY 07 end-of year adjusted data are not from ACS.

100

Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-53 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-54 **National Office Lead:** Region 10

Measure Description: Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-53 **BUD**

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	0
2009 Target	5
Universe	400 acres

2011 Target: 150 acres

SP-54

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	Established at 5 sites
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	n/a
2009 Target	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 10%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. There will be no reporting on SP-54 until 2012.

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Office of Water
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